

Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

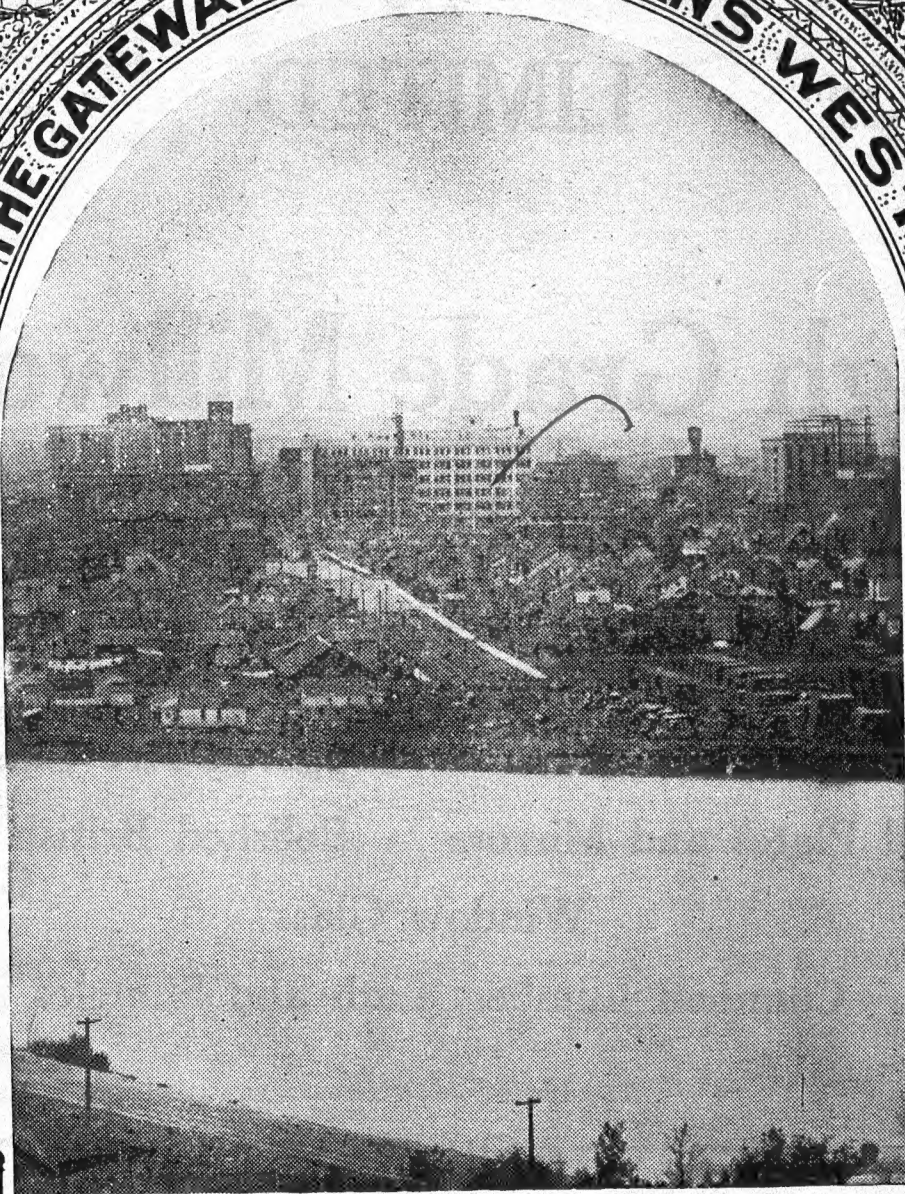
VOL. III NO. 13

CALGARY, ALTA., JUNE 12, 1913

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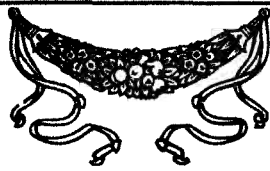
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SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY NUMBER



June 12, 1913

Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Issued by Calgary Women's Press Club
ETHEL HEYDON, Editor



Price, 25 Cents



THE LAST WEST is the woman's west. Nowhere else in the world is the evolution worked by the great feminist movement of the last century, demonstrated more strikingly. Nowhere else may women find the perfect conditions under which to work out a destiny in accord with modern ideals. It is a land new to their hand; new social systems are evolving under their influence; the whole virgin western world is theirs to conquer and to claim, with no obstacles of tradition or convention. It is their free field, broad enough to be the drilling ground of their vastest armies; great enough to demand their strongest vitality, their keenest intellect, and their highest ideals.

Western America has already afforded the world glimpses of modern woman at her best in her new environment. The spectacular success of the equal suffrage movement in several of the western states has afforded striking evidence of what may be anticipated in the near future; and the west has also given to the world some evidence of the worth of women, educated, and unhampered, in the fields of science, pedagogy, and commerce. The western woman developing from hardy free-born, free-thinking, pioneer ancestors, is attaining to a degree of usefulness in service, and responsibility in citizenship, unimagined a century ago.

Western Canada is yet in its infancy, and this advantage of late birth, to the development of its women, is obvious. The women of the western Canadian provinces have the experience of those of the western states to build upon, and the gathering strength of woman-kind the world over to sustain their efforts.

The rich heritage of natural resources of Alberta means as much to western women as to western men; the development of the province is a matter of vital interest affecting women equally with men; the material progress of the country means more to women in increased ease of living and strength to cope with the moral and social problems of racial development.

As yet only one small corner of a province vaster than the German empire, has been settled. To men and women alike, the wonderful possibilities of the last west are but dimly outlined. The women of

Alberta are still pioneers, in their rich heritage. In Alberta, as in every new country the women come first as home makers. But in the home making of the west, there is a new vision, and a new impetus. Women are demanding and are given wider recognition than ever pioneer women commanded in the past. The women of every town and city in Alberta, have been granted municipal franchise, on the same status as men. This may have been but half a loaf; but when it is remembered that no bitter agitation preceded this legislation which is in advance of eastern cities, the fact is interesting as an evidence of the general and undisputed recognition of the value of woman's citizenship, and of her worth and status in the community.

This attitude and the luring opportunities of a new and rapidly developing country have combined to create conditions exceptionally favorable to those women pioneers in the field of commerce and professions, who are blazing the way to financial independence for themselves and for women who are to come after them. Commercial or professional success is not easy of achievement even in western Canada, but in Alberta there are women who have accomplished success along many and original lines with comparative ease. In each of the large cities and towns of Alberta there are a number of young women who have achieved some distinction along lines of commercial endeavor, not attempted elsewhere by women, in great numbers. Their work is outstanding for its novelty, and their success is an assurance that the future holds golden opportunities for the women of the west.

Here, as in few places, there is a freedom from conventional restraint, which removes from the path of the business woman, one of the first obstacles. The western man is notably fair and generous; and in his attitude toward his woman competitors there is usually a frank friendliness and a willingness to "play fair" and to recognize a woman as a rival only on her merits. Then there is everywhere a spirit of optimism, which is of inestimable value to the woman "new to the game." Discouragement is unknown in a country of so many and varied opportunities. With a climate conducive to perfect health, the conditions are as nearly ideal as can be imagined. It is the woman's west.

PRESS WOMEN

of Calgary give cordial greetings to their fraternal friends across the Dominion. We invite you to eat, drink and be merry with us, to admire the homes, the shops, the offices, the churches, the schools and the babies which have sprung up mirage-like in this city since your last visit. And if you like us, we invite you to stay with us forever. There is room here for us all. We, who are, ourselves, immigrants, from "back east," know that there is no other place on earth, as good to live in, as Calgary. Seeing is believing. Stay and see!

The Calgary Local Council of Women, an organization with which are affiliated forty-two individual women's clubs and societies, with an aggregate membership of between three and four thousand women, will be the hostesses representing Calgary on this memorable occasion. With the assistance of the Calgary city council they have arranged a reception, which they hope will please and entertain you, during this visit—a period all too short in which to tell you of everything that has happened in Calgary.

A JUNE WELCOME

By LILLA NEASE.

Oh mother June, the baby buds
Croon now a drowsy roundelay;
Awake the fragrance of the flowers,
Flushing with sweetness all the day.
In this fair spot of western land,
On which the crown of beauty rests,
Oh June! unveil a glorious day
To greet the coming of our guests.

Flash radiance o'er the mountain tops,
O'er lakes, and plains, and tiniest rills,
That they may long remember this—
The wondrous city of the hills:
And while with pride, and love and joy
Our sisters of the Press we greet,
Oh June! unveil a perfect day
And make thy mission here complete.



THIS NUMBER

of the Western Standard, the leading weekly of the prairie provinces, is issued by the Calgary Women's Press Club, in commemoration of the triennial convention of the Canadian Women's Press Club in the Province of Alberta. To the members of this club, who were in Calgary eight years ago, on the occasion of the first convention in Western Canada, this little magazine will give concrete evidence of the wonderful progress of Calgary from a city of 13,000 to a city of 75,000 during the period of their absence.

Calgary is now the fifth city in importance in the Dominion of Canada. In eight years more than twenty-seven thousand women have come to this city to make their homes; and the part which they have played in making this the finest home centre in the West is outlined briefly in picture and story. The members of the Calgary Women's Press Club have executed the entire number, with the assistance of the staff of the mechanical department of the Standard, in ten days.

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Thirty Thousand New Houses

Homes are built in Calgary to accommodate 1,000 new arrivals each month. A new and distinctive note in Domestic Architecture is expressed in ten thousand new houses built each year

By Eva Langley Jacobs



STRANGER coming from the Old Country always speaks of the vivid coloring of our Calgary houses. Before even the form or shape of them is noticed the color strikes the eye. To any one accustomed to the grey of old stone or the red or white of brick these houses of wood are indeed noticeable with their sides of brown, white, cream, green or grey, and with bright red or green roofs. Every roof is painted, and it adds to the picturesqueness of the town.

To keep pace with this development the city of Calgary, which owns and controls all its municipal utilities, has built in five years 45 miles of paved streets, 115 miles of concrete sidewalks, 18 boulevards, 156 miles of sewers, 167 miles of watermains, and 60 miles of street railway.

To a newcomer it is rather marvelous to watch this actual growth—to watch the city's gangs of laborers as they excavate and fill.

I will describe my own experience because it is typical of that of hundreds of people in this city in the past five years.

We bought fifty feet of land, as we thought, out in the prairie flats next the river, just three years ago now. Everybody said: "What! you are not going to build away out there, away from everyone?" But we declared we liked the river front as a situation and the hole for the cellar was dug, apparently in the middle of the prairie. There was no street line, no marks even of a survey till we applied for our permit when the city found our lot for us. A slanting prairie trail led behind our house from the Mount Royal avenue to Mission Bridge with not a house to send it crooked. Beyond us we could see three more houses which were called "in the country." By the fall of that year, when we moved into our house, about half a dozen more houses were building. That was 1910. Standing on our verandah the next summer we counted over fifty houses going up in Elbow Park, and there were as many behind us. Eleven houses went up in our block. The city put in the water and the sewer for us and "we were in town." That fall a sidewalk was given us, and the street cars ran out another mile, and last year we got pavement and an immense wall along the river. We look now as if we had been here ten years. Houses, stores, apartment blocks shut us in on all sides; grassy boulevards, gardens of flowers, trees, awnings are all here. The street looks finished and settled, and it is just three years since the prairie sod was broken in the locality.

Houses are built in from six weeks to three months, according to the simplicity or the elaboration of the structure.

Thus miles and miles of new streets have been built. The first coat of bright paint is still fresh on miles and miles of new houses. Two years ago the city spent a million dollars in

pavement; last year another million and this year they expect to do as much more.

Looking down these new streets one cannot help but notice a similarity of style. A town chiefly built in five years must necessarily repeat styles more or less. Yet the architecture in Calgary is quite distinctive. There are hundreds of little homes built for the ordinary busy people who are not yet well off, the style of which a stranger cannot help noticing. These conceal their barn-like structure by painting the lower half one color, as white or cream, the upper portion another color, as green or brown—all have a verandah and generally a balcony in front and a balcony in the back.

Calgarians are fond of sleeping out of doors.

A more expensive house, but similar, raises the roof, flattens the front of it, and sometimes adds a gable window. There are hundreds and hundreds of houses like these all painted different colors, and with different effects for front windows and doors.

houses cost from three to four thousand dollars, according to the finish. They are built on twenty-five foot lots.

There is another style of house in Calgary. That is the "bungalow"—the colloquial designation of these wide, cozy, one-storey frame houses, with broad, and gently sloping roof lines, many impertinent gables and dormers, wide comfortable verandahs sometimes furnished with outside fireplaces, and many windows. The "bungalow" is in many details typically western Canadian, although it adapts the distinctive features of the original Indian house.

Then of course we have the "grand houses of the rich" as all big cities have, on which time and expense have not been spared to make them beautiful in every way.

The prosperity of the country has created a recent preponderance of these elaborate residences, costing from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Do you ask what else? Well there are three hundred people living in tents all the year around, some for

erty has increased in value and he sells his house for five thousand, pays off the three thousand he borrowed to build the house, and has two thousand with which to buy the new lot and start the new house. Now if he doesn't build more expensive houses or buy better lots he generally builds and sells until out of the accumulated profit he can pay for his own place in three years. If the last place is more expensive the balance is paid on the instalment plan. Having got a "start" he stays where he is and calls his house "home" and fixes it up to suit himself in every detail. It is wonderful to realize how many people who came here poor now own their homes.

Many of these houses were built by contractors to be sold and the builders vied with other in competing to please. So all kinds of cupboards, linen chutes, built-in buffets, hard wood floors, burlapped walls, fire places and other inside finishings were put in to make the house saleable. Thus nearly every house



A CORNER IN MOUNT ROYAL where seven million dollars has been invested in residences in three years. One of seven residential subdivisions,—bald prairie five years ago.

It is the simplest plan possible and was chosen as they were all "rush orders." Inside they are extremely comfortable. A living room comes first; we have few drawing-rooms or parlors in Calgary—we have living rooms and live in them. Behind this usually is the dining room, with a grate in it, a built in buffet and a handsome big square dining-room lamp. These are usually included with the leased house. Then a butler's pantry and the kitchen. Cement basement throughout, with natural gas furnace and laundry in the cellar, with stationary tubs. Upstairs are three bedrooms and a bath. These

health and some for economy. For only in January is it very cold.

Most people own their own houses—but haven't paid for them yet. That may sound funny but it isn't. A man buys a lot and pays in cash generally one-third its cost. Sometimes he builds a little house on the back of the lot and lives there until he pays for the rest of the lot. Then he borrows the money to build his house. Owning the lot he can do this. He builds his house then and pays for it on the instalment plan. Let us suppose it has cost him four thousand dollars. Next year his prop-

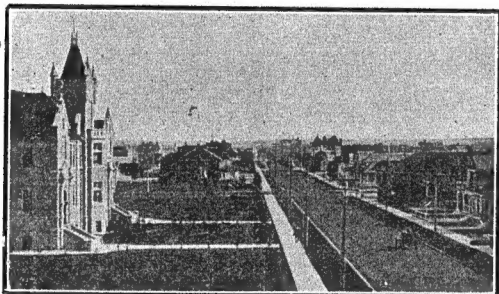
has these conveniences. It makes life pleasant in Calgary. Everything is new, clean, and sanitary and well built in spite of the haste in which it was done.

Almost every house has a telephone; the telephone system of Alberta being owned and operated by the provincial government.

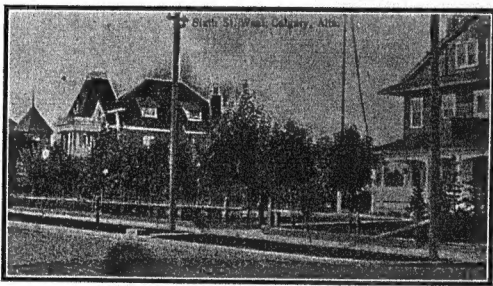
Not long ago in Bow Island, which is about one hundred and fifty miles from Calgary, a wonderful natural gas field was discovered. Some say this is the largest natural gas field in America.

A company was formed and pipes were laid which entered Calgary last year. It is so cheap (thirty-five cents a thousand feet for domestic use and fifteen cents for factory use), that every day more people are using it. We have it in our furnaces where it is a great success. No more coal to shovel or ashes to sift, just turn on the heat and smile! We use it in our laundry rooms and in our kitchen ranges and using all we want, we find it cheaper than coal when we were careful.

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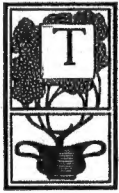
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THREE THOUSAND CLUB WOMEN

Forty-two Women's Clubs spend \$50,000 annually—Women Interested in Charity, Education and Industrial Expansion

Conducted by Mabel Hutton



HERE ARE in Calgary twenty-three independent women's organizations, with a total membership of approximately 2,900 women; and the amount of money required to finance their undertakings last year was about \$50,000.

In addition to the expenditure of money, involved in the realization of their philanthropic, educational and patriotic aims, the measure of importance of the clubs and societies may be judged by the reforms and improvements resulting directly from their efforts and the influence which they have exercised in public affairs and the fostering of the wise and aggressive citizenship which is characteristic of the city.

The transition of Calgary in eleven years from a wild and woolly cow town of four thousand people to an up-to-date city of sixty thousand with magnificent residences and shops and an agreeable environment is one in a large measure due to the efforts and ideals of western women. This western woman is a distinct type. She may have been but six months or a year in the west, but that short period is sufficient to convert her into the enthusiastic, aggressive, breezy democratic woman who "does things."

The conditions of living which make life attractive in any city are almost wholly dependant on the women residents, independently and collectively.

A provincial and a municipal sanitarium, for tubercular patients, a Y. W. C. A. building costing \$75,000, the establishment and maintenance of a Traveler's Aid, the formulation of by-laws providing for increased health and sanitation, the financial assistance of cadets and boy scouts, the support of the General Hospital and Convalescent Home and the generous support of many charities, the maintenance of a free employment bureau for women, and valuable work along lines of education. These are a few of the accomplishments of Calgary club women.

Within the past year the Calgary women have undertaken vigorous campaigns to reduce the cost of living, to establish a successful market, to have built a convention and music auditorium and to have established a provincial rescue home for women.



MRS. HAROLD RILEY
President, of the Calgary Branch of the Alberta Women's Association.

They have the fullest municipal franchise of any city in Canada, and their combined organized efforts practically turned the municipal elections in favor of their endorsed candidates, with the result that Calgary this year, is a splendidly governed city.

During the past year many clubs



MRS. RANLETT
Pres. American Women's Club.

have been organized for purely educational and cultural objects, among these being the Woman's Musical club with a membership of 100.

During the year forty-two independent and church organizations affiliated with a newly organized Local Council of Women out of which may sub-committees of value have sprung.

Of the manifold functions of women in civic and commercial enterprises, none has been more unique and valuable than that of the Women's Alliance of the Unitarian Church of Calgary, which conceived the idea of advancing the city's manufacturing interests by a novel advertisement—"A Made In Calgary" Exhibition—the second of the kind in Canada.

Calgary is rapidly becoming an important manufacturing centre, and the importance of this industrial expansion was portrayed in a gorgeous spectacular exhibit of multitudinous attractions.



MRS. R. R. JAMIESON
President of the Calgary Local Council of Women.

The thirty-five members of the alliance canvassed the city and obtained a complete knowledge of every manufactured article that is made in Calgary. They secured the Calgary Horse Show building (the largest of the kind in Canada), and for three days it was a scene of much interest and enthusiasm.

The affair attracted so much attention and was so unusually successful that it is likely to be repeated each year.

Although it was promoted and managed entirely by women it equalled many man-managed fairs, which are the result of the efforts of a whole community.

Mrs. Baldwin Hutton and Mrs. Frank Pratt were the two women in charge of it.

This Women's Alliance has an intuitive knowledge of public needs. During the annual provincial exhibitions it has managed a "Day Nursery and Mother's Rest," at the Fair grounds.

The campaign which resulted in securing for Calgary the beautiful Public Library was the culmination of the efforts of a handful of women who had been banded together under the name of the Calgary Women's Literary Club. This club was organized by the late Mrs. Annie Davidson, and it was one of the first women's clubs organized in the city. Mrs. George MacDonald, was the first president.

Its programme is an ambitious one, and the cultural value of its work is probably as great as that of any organization in the West. During its early years, lectures were given by Professor Walker, of Harvard University, who was at that time an instructor in Western Canada College.

With the establishment of a university in Calgary, the Calgary branch of the Alberta Women's Association, a unique and pretentious organization of university women has accomplished considerable to stimulate interest in higher education.

About sixty graduates of Canadian, American and British universities, and the wives of the members of the senate and board of governors of Calgary University constitute the membership.

The association is active in all advanced educational movements, and has provided several valuable university and high school scholarships.

A series of lectures by noted men will be given under its auspices next year.

The self-supporting women of western Canada do not regard themselves



MRS. G. W. KERBY
A veteran club woman of Calgary; Regent of the Y.W.C.A.



MRS. B. P. HUTTON
Promoter of the Made-In-Calgary Exhibition.

as the unfortunate victims of unusual industrial conditions; they have come out here with the frank intention of making money, and finding happiness, and they assert, with considerable spirit those rights which should be the inalienable rights of womankind.

Last year they organized a Business Women's Club—the first of the kind in western Canada, and somewhat different in purpose from many of the self-supporting women's organizations.

They are working to secure a rest-room downtown for women, public lavatories in all parts of the city, for women, to clean up dirty office blocks, to insist on seats for women in department stores and shops, to improve the ventilation, lighting and sanitation in industrial and commercial buildings of all kinds; to assist in the solution of the housing problem for working women, to prevent overcrowding, to maintain the wage standard of various lines of work, and to improve the moral conditions of the city as far as possible. "They are doing it!"—the history of the club may be summed up in these four words.



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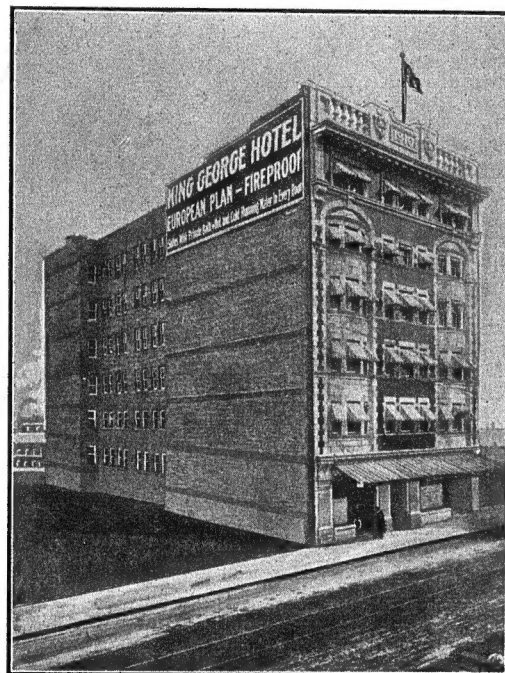
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Making Good in the West

Business Women find the Golden Gate wide open in Calgary, where
Opportunity waits for Clever Girls

By Margaret Forbes



AS A BUSINESS GIRL in the west, over and over have I received letters from eastern women asking about their chances of success out here. Each letter I answer makes me wish I could place on it a stamp which would show it could not be "used as evidence agin' me," should the easterner come west and not like our ways. I know my answers were colorless, unromantic and sounded like a guide book so it is a luxury for once to be an absolutely irresponsible person and in that glorious position, disclaiming all censure for what I write, to say, that for the business woman the west is the "best ever."

The spirit of the prairie, the throb and thrill of it all, does as much toward making a woman successful as the natural advantages of the country. The lack of restraint, the sense of "hoeing one's own row," away from the eastern community where one is merely "the youngest Jones girl," engenders a certain impulse to venture beyond past achievements. The fact that this is a young people's country, where their judgment is considered worthy of at least a thought, makes a girl consider increasing her attainments and earning power. She attempts things she has never tried before. Why not? How would anyone out here know that she is not an expert? There is too, a phase in western business life which helps her "get away with it," for the office where she works is probably peopled with experimenters, from the heads of the firm down to the janitor, and if she is apt, she learns with the rest.

It is foolish to believe however, that the only requisite for success, is to "go west." There is no greater fallacy. The west has less use for the incapable than any place of which I know. In business here have gathered some of the keenest brains of the world, who, from past successes and

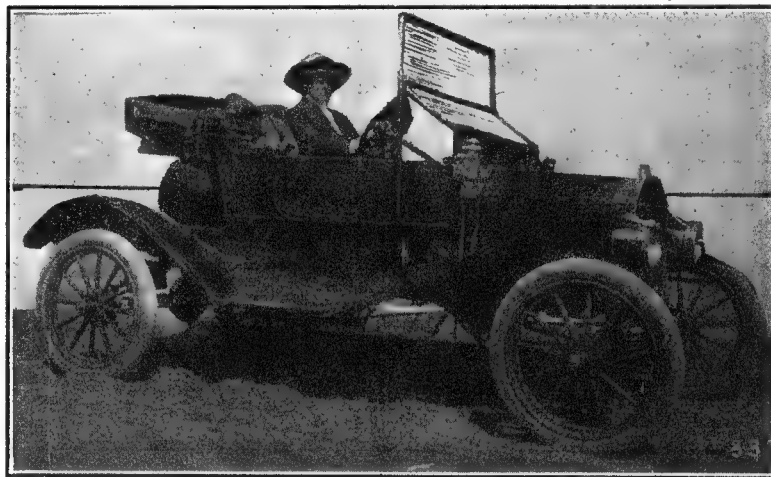
failures have reduced shrewdness and foresight to a science and the phrase "once a mutt always a mutt" does not alter merely because one has come west. People out here take joy from the "game" but they work like slaves.

Since most women start their business careers in offices of some kind, it might be well to tell some of the ways in which they can be useful out here. Although financial success too often depends more on the character of the employer than upon the character of the girl's work, let us take it for granted that she is with a western firm both prosperous and liberal, and then consider what services are required if she is to become more valuable than ordinary "office mechanic."

Western men (like most others) expect results, not excuses, and the most charming office assistant may read her brief business history in the little words "hired and fired." I might say too, that the average westerner might not notice that a singular subject takes a singular verb, but he would surely notice if the stenographer quoted a cost price instead of a selling price. He takes it for granted that

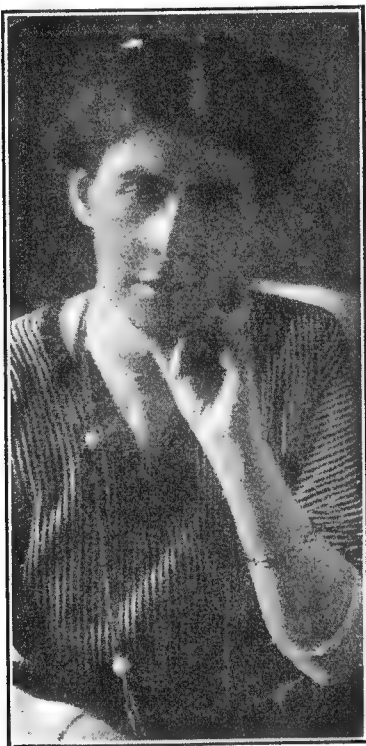
sell land, insure ranch buildings, test grain and judge cattle for other people. Of course those are exceptional cases but a country vocabulary is worth having for almost any office in the west.

But someone will say, "Why do you not mention salaries and expenses in real figures?" Salaries and expenses vary so much that it would be impossible to set a standard by which to judge the west. Girls in the west in the ordinary positions earn anywhere from \$700 to \$1,500 per annum and their expenses may run from \$5 to \$10 per week. I know girls who in one month have made as high as \$700 but that record of course, could not be maintained throughout the year. As to expenses everything is slightly higher than in the east but by good management, clothing and even shoes can be bought as reasonably here as in eastern Canada. I would never advise anyone going east on a trip to buy a great supply of clothing there to bring back. I have actually laid an eastern and a western grocery bill side by side and found little difference except in fruits. Meats cost about the same. Electric light and gas are very reasonable.



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Assistant Librarian, at the Public Library.

a girl has intelligence and then proceeds to pile on the responsibility. In the advertising of a firm a girl can be useful beyond belief. Men know the facts, but do not want to study out the best ways of expressing them, and would rather give the framework of a speech or an article to a stenographer who can dress that framework fitting without changing the substance of the effort. Then too, when there is a contract to be drawn, the "parties of the first part" and the "parties of the second part" may call the girl in to hear the conversation, give her a few notes and tell her to embody all in an agreement. Such work takes great care and some judgment, for men expect in the finished product, much they neglected to mention. A girl must have a memory for faces, transactions, business relations and the personal prejudices which play such an important part in "deals." She must have tact to rebuff the inquisitive, politely, for it is just as important to be able to feign ignorance and stupidity as it is to be well of information about the firm's business. Then, because western companies are young and their office systems imperfect, a memory for all the parties to a transaction is invaluable for sometimes when an important document or letter is mislaid, something connected with it may furnish all that is necessary.

I know western girls who have had to hire cooks, order farm machinery,

It is rent and all kinds of housing accompaniments that take the golden shekels.

This rent question reacts on everything else. Board must be a little higher, workmen must get more for fixing your taps or stoves, your washwoman must charge more and so on up the line until the housing problem seems to explain the slightly higher cost of everything else.

Apart from the usual positions in offices women have innumerable private ventures. The west has for so long enjoyed a very liberal system of credit which has given wonderful opportunity for the small investor and for this reason many western women have become independent through investments which have turned out well. Several women in Alberta are farming successfully. Four of the best mountain and city hotels are managed by women. Others supply home made cooking to the apartment dwellers of the cities who prepare their own meals but have no time for elaborate culinary efforts. Among the outstanding successes among women of the west are three commercial travelers, an architect and several doctors. Some women own teams and let them out to contractors, others have houses and sublet rooms. There are women real estate brokers who have their own offices and motor cars. There are of course, the usual music teachers and school teachers but there are demands for both out here that are



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perhaps not found elsewhere. Orchestras and the "movies" always want musical talent and there are so many foreigners here that private lessons in English are eagerly sought. Then a linguist who possibly knows French and German can teach some cultured Russian or Italian family the English language through a mutual knowledge of French. I know a Russian who talks glibly to a French Canadian and the one is learning English and the other Russian through the medium of French.



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grades of lumber for interior finish.One important feature is the Hardwood Floor Department. The
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WHEN CUPID CAME WEST

*Fifteen Hundred Brides Found Homes in Calgary Last Year
And 2,956 Babies Were Born*

By Ethel Heydon.—Photos by McGregor.



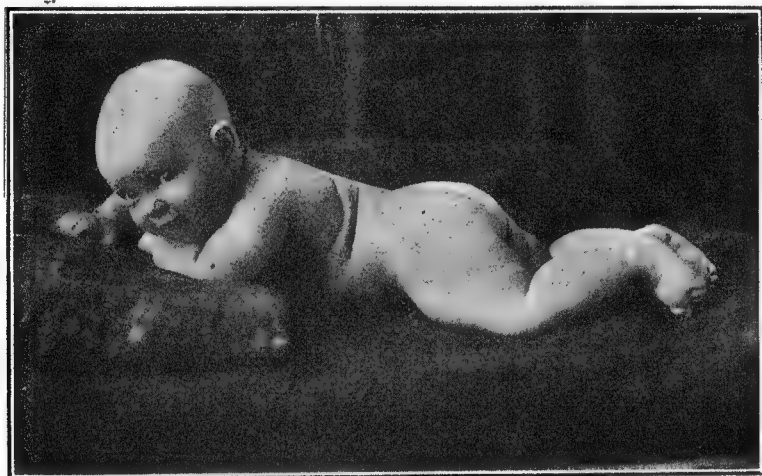
BABY MAYHEW
(Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mayhew.)



BABY KIDNEY
(Mr. and Mrs. B. Kidney.)



BABY WALKER
(Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Walker.)



BABY ROBERTS
(Mr. and Mrs. A. Roberts.)



HERE is a saying in the eastern provinces and states, and in Great Britain that "a girl who goes to the west will be married in a year or two." Sometimes she is accused of going west for this express purpose. So seriously debated are the advantages of the west in the way of matrimonial prospects that a very long and very serious article on the subject appeared not long since in a Canadian magazine of repute (The Courier).

The prevailing idea, "back home," is that bachelors with weather-eyes open for likely brides are lined up at the C. P. R. station to meet every train. This rumor may have gained credence by the advertising policy of the railroad companies in the old country.

It is perhaps more truth than fiction; it is a maxim here in the west, that "when a girl loses her job, she can always get married;" and it is a fact that 95 per cent. of the unmarried women over thirty years of age, are women who are earning from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per year in some line of business or in some profession.

This is a land of marriages and births, as the vital statistics prove. It is a land of young men and young women. The sight of a bonneted grey head on the streets of Calgary is so rare as to attract comment. There is a much deplored dearth of "little grandmothers" in the cosy, new, bright, sanitary homes of Calgary.

But there is no dearth of babies. An average of eight babies were born each day last year within the city of Calgary, and the mortality rate was astonishingly small. Among them were the half-dozen smiling, cherubic, dimpled infants on this page—the most charming babies in the whole British Empire.

The school population of Calgary was last year 7,385; children between the ages of seven and sixteen consti-

tute one-tenth of the entire population of Calgary.

As for the marriages: 1,100 ceremonies were celebrated in Calgary last year. The reporters of the various daily papers, who tabulate these interesting events daily, assert that fully one-third as many ceremonies in which at least one participant was a Calgary resident, took place in eastern cities and in England. It is estimated with a fair degree of accuracy, that 3,000 newly-weds establish their homes in Calgary every year.

The western girl who "goes back east" to marry is as rare as a tree on the prairie. Out of approximately 325 weddings of Calgary people celebrated in the east or Great Britain last year, in only one known case, was the Calgarian, a girl. This young lady, who left the west to wed an eastern man was the subject of a nine-days-wonder in Calgary. "It isn't done, you know!"

But the number of eastern brides who come shyly to join their lovers in Calgary and who are married on the way from the railway station to the hotel, is legion. At least two-thirds of the 1,100 brides who were married in Calgary last year were strangers—from England, Scotland, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba.

While this condition of affairs provides excellent statistics of population increase, for the publicity commissioner, it sets certain limitations on the matrimonial opportunities offered by western Canada, to the girl on the spot, and it has a peculiar effect on social conditions. The men who attend the fashionable dances, in Calgary are roughly classified by the statistician as young married men, engaged men, and remittance men.

Seriously, the girl who remains at home in the east benefits to a greater degree from the matrimonial opportunities of the west than the western girl herself. Frequently the young feminine pioneer must be content to "be a sister to him." He is usually engaged before he comes west, or at least entangled in an "understanding" which will progress into an engagement, as soon as he had made enough money in real estate to warrant the anticipation of a furnished flat.

Preachers, jewellers and issuers of marriage licenses find the environment of Calgary peculiarly favorable to their vocations.



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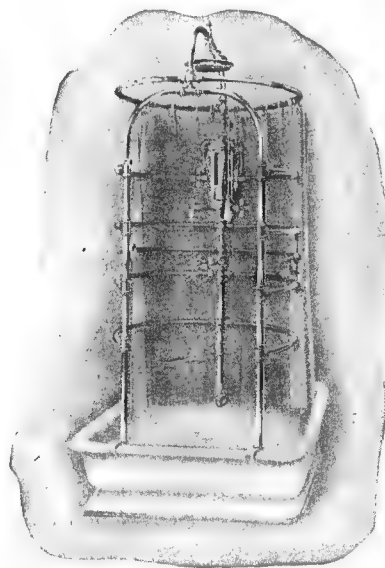
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Church Building in Calgary

The Real Estate Man Assisted Knox Congregation to Pay a Church Debt of One Quarter of a Million Before it was Assumed. A Baptist Congregation Built a Church in One Day.

(By Mrs. Archibald)



WHEN westerners tell or write of the wonders of their new life, their friends in the east are apt to feel "hustified" and to remark with their pity-cynical smile, "Poor things! western fever has attacked their mental as well as their physical life; suppose they are trying to invent a new style of fairy story." However, seeing is believing, and some day there will arise in Alberta, of sunny fame, a prophet who has caught the rays of the fairies as they have traveled hither and yon. These gleams of light will result in the Wonder Book of the Ages; Truth for adults and fairy stories for juniors.

The task of condensing the marvelous growth of the churches in this city into a short article is almost beyond one's power but facts prove themselves, and around the facts given, the fairy story weaves itself. Above all, through the following stories, the mind is forced to recognize the fact that the God, who led the Israelites, as been leading this new land.

Across the river, in the east end, where the city was expected to grow, the Presbyterians gathered and built a frame church in 1883, chiefly through the exertions of Col. Walker. Strange to say, the city developed in another section, and in four years time the second church, what has recently been known as Knox Church Schoolroom, was completed at the corner of Seventh avenue and Centre street, at a cost of \$10,000.00. The church kept pace with the ever increasing population, and in 1905 the third church was erected adjoining the other at a cost of about \$40,000.00. But land has a habit of rising in value in Calgary and the land under the church proved no exception to the rule. In five years it was sold for \$150,000.00. The manse was as happy in its location, for in 1901 it was built at a cost of about \$6,500.00 and sold in six years for \$30,000. Who speaks of six per cent interest!

But to return to the ever-growing church. Fairies whispered; dignified minister and managers listened, with the result that several members of the congregation secured an option, on behalf of the church, and to be assumed by it as soon as possible, on six lots on Seventh avenue and Second street west, for \$20,000.00. These are still held, and at a much higher value. In 1911 five lots were purchased on Sixth avenue, corner Fourth street west, for \$30,000.00, and here the congregation decided to erect a still larger church, which, when completed and furnished, will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.00, and the present real estate holdings will more than wipe out any indebtedness. The congregation will worship in a fine new church free of debt and with some \$50,000.00 in the bank for foreign missions.

But during this time Knox Church has proved herself to be a kind mother of churches. When Calgary really began to grow, about 1904-5, Grace church was organized for the west end Presbyterians, and soon after St. Andrew's was started for the east end. Hillhurst and Bankview soon followed for those in the suburbs, and St. Paul's was found necessary for those in the south east. Thus the work has kept on growing until now there are ten church homes for the Presbyterians of the city. In addition to this Knox church has provided two rescue homes which are maintained by the social service committee of the Presbyterian church.

Thirty years ago Dr. McDougal, with helpers, floated logs down the Bow river to start the first Methodist

church in Calgary. This was built, half logs and half canvas, in the valley between the Bow and the Elbow, but when the site of the city was changed, the building was moved to where the Pitman Block now stands on Eighth avenue. In 1884 a frame building was erected where the Beveridge block is now located. Five years later the frame had to give way to bricks, and this brick building, with additions and improvements, is now known as the Arlington hotel. In 1905 the present fine structure of Calgary sandstone, known as the Central Methodist church, was

but to the regions across the seas. To one of the members of the First Baptist church must be given the banner, for he supports a circle of missionaries round the world. His hours of labor, personally and through substitutes, are from sunrise to sunrise. With such a spirit is it any wonder that this cause grows so rapidly.

The first Unitarian church of Calgary was organized in December 1909 under Rev. Frank Wright Pratt, Unitarian field secretary for Western Canada. Services were held for about two years in the Empire theatre. In February 1912 the Unitarian parish

Blackfoot Indians was prevailed upon to take a service here every Sunday. These services were greatly appreciated. They were continued until 1884 when Rev. E. Parke Smith arrived from England and was located here. He soon succeeded in getting together a sufficient sum for the erection of an excellent and well proportioned frame building, dedicated as the Church of the Redeemer. This building was subsequently enlarged and it answered all requirements as a church until 1908 when it was taken down to make room for the erection of the Paget Hall.

The present stone church was begun in 1904 and dedicated in 1905, and consecrated in May 1910. Now, there are nine parishes in the city and a few missions, and eight of the clergy working here are entirely supported by the congregations they minister to, while others are making progress in the same direction; there are no pew rents in the city or diocese.

SUBURBAN CHURCH BUILT IN ONE DAY

Did you ever hear of a church being built in one day? Such is the indomitable spirit of the west that a Baptist congregation erected in the Grand Trunk Subdivision of Calgary, one Saturday last June, a church fully equipped and finished to the last nail.

This Baptist congregation needed a church home. Grand Trunk subdivision at that time was a considerable distance from the nearest Baptist church, and there was no street car connection.

Rev. C. C. MacLaurin, superintendent of Baptist missions, called his people together, and in the enthusiasm of the occasion, the men consented to take a day off and build a place in which to worship.

Plans were made so that all material was placed on the ground the following Friday; and on Saturday, ten men worked during the forenoon and twenty men in the afternoon.

Before dinner at 6 o'clock the church was all roofed, sided, sheathed and floored, the windows and doors were in. Before sunset a pulpit chairs and an organ had been brought in and on Sunday evening the little congregation of seventy-five members worshipped there. The total cost of the church when completed was twelve hundred dollars.



GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
One of six brick and stone churches built in Calgary last year.

completed. The church has a total seating capacity of 1,600, and was well equipped from the start for work among men. The property at the present time is valued at over \$400,000.00.

Central church has been a mother of churches also, and has watched with pride the growth of Methodism in the city, until now there are a dozen places where Methodists may find a church home within the city limits.

The efficiency of the number must continue to be in force for with that number was the First Baptist church organized in 1888, and a building erected at the corner of Sixth avenue and Second street west. This soon proved to be too small, and in 1901 a church capable of seating about 450, was opened. This building was burned, but a larger one took its place on the site of the present New Herald block. For this site the church paid \$1,000.00, and sold it ten years later for the small sum of \$84,000.00.

Westborne church was organized from First Baptist church with 23 members. Then Heath followed with 25 more members from the mother church. Later Olivet took 31, Crescent Heights 25 and Hillhurst followed with 25 more. But the First church might be likened to the widow's cruise of oil, for, in spite of depletion caused by the organization of the new churches, it grew rapidly, and in 1911 one of the most modern buildings in Western Canada was erected. Here the Sunday School and various departments of church work are fully equipped for magnificent service.

There are now in Calgary 9 organized Baptist churches, 7 of them English speaking, 1 German, and 1 Scandinavian. While all the churches are doing so much in the city, they are reaching out helping hands not only to the remotest bounds of Alberta,

house, Unity Hall was completed on Fourteenth avenue west, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Since that time regular morning and evening services have been held every Sunday in this building.

The first Church of England service held in the city was conducted by the first bishop of Saskatchewan (Dr. Maclean) in whose diocese Calgary was when he was on a journey from Prince Albert to Fort Macleod.

In 1883, Rev. J. W. Tims (now archdeacon) who was a missionary to the



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THE cost of living in Calgary is reckoned on a minimum basis of \$6 per week for a single individual—a rate which compares more than favorably with that of other western cities. The Y. W. C. A. quotes this rate for girls and clears a substantial profit annually.

And the standard of living is steadily improving. Six dollars will buy as much now as eight dollars would buy four years ago.

This steady reduction in the cost of living is attributable to several basic conditions—good government, a successful municipal ownership and administration of public utilities, the tremendous increase in outside investments, industrial expansion, a modified application of single tax and an abundance of cheap fuel, natural gas and coal.

The tax rate in Calgary last year was but 14 mills, on land values plus 25 per cent. of the assessment of buildings. Yet over \$4,000,000 was expended on public improvements.

Within the past six years Calgary has expended almost \$30,000,000 in public improvements to accommodate an increase in population amounting to 58,000 or an average increase per year of 9,000 people. The city has built 60 miles of street railway, 45 miles of pavements, 86 miles of boulevards, 115 miles of concrete sidewalks, 156 miles of sewers, 167 miles of water mains, 96 miles of street lights, 6 miles of underground conduit transmission wires, and a very complete equipment of fire fighting and city cleaning apparatus.

The extremely low tax rate under these conditions can only be accounted for by the efficiency of the municipal administration under a commission form of government which is the most successful on the American continent. Calgary is governed by a mayor and two commissioners, elected by the people and responsible to the council. They are paid annual salaries of \$4,000 each, and their business is to administer the city's affairs under the direction of a council of twelve aldermen elected by the people. The various municipal utilities are under the control of high

salaried experts, who are paid salaries from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per year.

The city owns its own paving plant, its own waterworks, its own power and electric light plant and its own street railway and controls the transmission of power within its borders. The annual income over and above all operating and maintenance expenses, and fixed charges, is over half a million dollars, which goes into the city treasury to reduce the city's tax rate. In addition to providing a substantial in-cheap rate, Calgary street railway sells six and eight tickets for 25c. Calgary one of the best lighted cities in Canada, the business section being illuminated by a costly, intensive system recently installed. Light and water are phenomenally cheap for domestic use.

Although the price of coal is about \$4.50 to \$6.00 per ton, and there is an abundance of natural gas at 35c per thousand cubic feet, the city is now contemplating the purchase of a municipal coal mine for still cheaper fuel.

The application of single tax is a still further relief to the Calgary resident. It adjusts the burden of taxation for those enormous local improvements equitably and tends to discourage the inflation of real estate values.

The enormous amount of money invested in Calgary buildings, has provided Calgary with a shopping district which is unrivalled in a city of the size. Within the past two years, ten million dollars have been invested in the retail shopping district alone. Hudson Bay Co. is just now completing a large ten-storey department store—the last word in convenience and modern equipment, at a cost of \$1,500,000; Pryce-Jones, Ltd. doubled their premises within three months after opening; The Calgary Herald is completing one of the finest ten-storey newspaper buildings in Canada; the Calgary Furniture Co. will shortly remove to a \$600,000, eight storey building where they will carry a high-class stock, second to none in Canada both in quality and quantity. Calgary is already the wholesale

centre of western Canada, there being 200 wholesale establishments in the city.

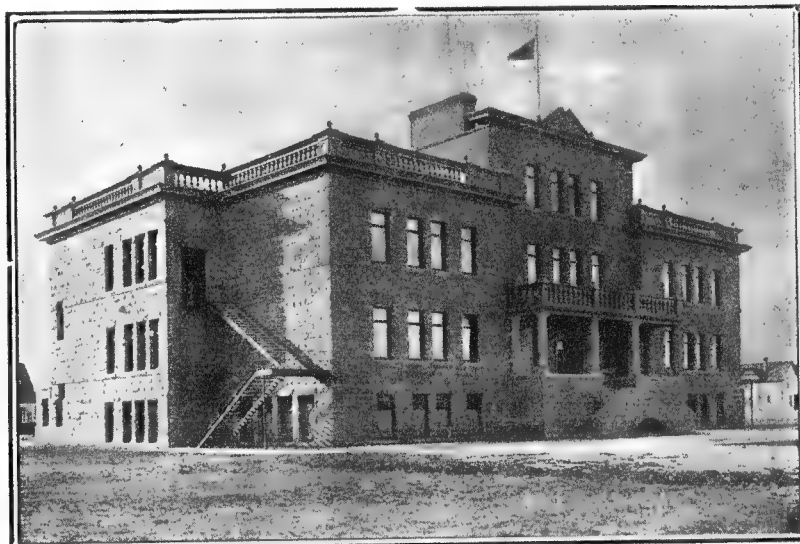
The educational facilities of Calgary are complete. Public school buildings and grounds to the value of five million dollars have been established within the last seven years. The provincial Normal school is located here.

Last year, the citizens of Calgary subscribed \$1,000,000 to the university of Calgary, which was opened last

school was organized under the direction of Mr. T. B. Kidner, an English expert. The attendance at these night classes during the current term was 700. The night classes include facilities for special instruction to women, in domestic science, and for the teaching of English to foreigners. Three hundred foreigners are now in attendance at these night classes.

A representative deputation of teachers is now making a tour of eastern Canada and United States and

CALGARY PUBLIC SCHOOL



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will probably go to England, to collect data for guidance in the erection of a second public high school to cost at least \$500,000 and to be equipped with every possible facility for the teaching of special branches of education. This building and a new public school, a branch library and a concert hall will be grouped to form an imposing civic sub-centre on Crescent Heights, a commanding hill site overlooking the city, and will be an important feature of the new city plan which is now being prepared by the expert Mr. T. H. Mawson, especially engaged by the city.

The school board has engaged a playground supervisor and is laying out and equipping school playgrounds for organized sports of all kinds. As each school occupies one block of land bounded by four streets there is ample ground for this purpose.

A movement is under way to establish a social centre, for each community at the school; and the school playground scheme will eventually form a part of the civic playground scheme for which the city has provided 577 acres of park lands. Ninety-eight adult organizations are already accommodated on the city's parks, the area of which will be increased to 1,000 acres within the next two years.

The educational facilities of the city are augmented by a number of very excellent colleges of high standing. Mount Royal College is a Methodist co-educational institution.

Western Canada College, for boys, is ranked as the best boys' school west of Toronto. St. Hilda's College for girls, and Bishop Pinkham College for boys have been established here by the Anglican denomination.

The Roman Catholics contemplate the erection of a Benedictine College near the new University of Calgary, next year, and the Baptists have secured a site and are preparing plans for a very fine new co-educational college.

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Women's Industrial Opportunities

Calgary Pays Professional and Tradeswomen the Highest Rate of Wages in Canada. How Industrial Expansion of Next Year will Increase Field for Women.

How Calgary Pays It's Women

The wage-earning woman of Calgary is paid the highest rate of wages in Canada. Compare this schedule with the wages paid in any other city.

School teachers, per year..	\$750.00 to \$1,100.00
Nurses, per week ..	25.00 „ 35.00
Milliners, per week ..	15.00 „ 40.00
Stenographers, per week ..	15.00 „ 25.00
Saleswomen, per week ..	7.00 „ 15.00
Waitresses, per week ..	7.00 „ 10.00
Domestics, per week ..	4.00 „ 6.00
Housekeepers, per month ..	30.00 „ 40.00
Dressmakers, per day..	2.00 „ 3.00
Reporters, per week..	18.00 „ 30.00
Clerks, per week ..	10.00 „ 18.00
Cashiers, per week ..	12.00 „ 15.00

The minimum cost of living in Calgary is \$7 to \$8 per week.



ITHIN the past five years, \$17,000,000 of capital has been invested in manufacturing industries in Calgary, exclusive of the Ogden (C. P. R.) shops, which are now being completed and which represent an outlay of \$2,500,000.

In this investment lies one of the reasons for the average increase in population of 1,000 people each month for the past three years.

There are at present 96 manufacturing establishments which give employment to 4,600 people and have an annual output of \$22,000,000—a sum larger than the original investment.

The Calgary woman does not have to send east for many important articles in her household, and the time is not far distant when the Calgary woman will not be dependent on the transcontinental railways for the bulk of her goods and chattels.

The rate of Calgary's industrial expansion is measured by one new industry every six weeks, for the past seven months. People who are not walking our streets, riding on our street cars and reading our papers, have only a vague idea of the noise and clatter of hammers and saws at work on a new industrial plant every six weeks.

There is every evidence that this prosperity of which we boast is a permanent condition. The west will never rest, content until it is comparatively independent and self-sustaining. And the west has opportunities to offer to manufacturers which cannot be duplicated.

The city of Calgary has overcome the one obstacle—the high price of land, by purchasing large tracts of land near the lines of the railway for industrial sites, which are sold to manufacturing companies at cost, and are taxed at a rate of assessment fixed for ten years.

Calgary has removed the tax all machinery and equipment, and levies a tax on only 15 per cent. of the value of buildings.

Next year, Calgary will become an out-and-out single tax city—the heaven of industry.

Hydro-electric power is manufactured at Kananaskis Falls on the Bow river and is sold at \$26 per horse power in small quantities, by the city,—a rate approximately equivalent to that of hydro-electric power generated at Niagara falls.

And Calgary has an even better solution of the power problem than this,—its natural gas. The city draws its supply from the wells in Bow island, the largest gas field in America. With this fuel available in unlimited quantities at 15c per thousand the small manufacturer may produce power in

quantity up to 500 horse power by direct connected gas engine, for \$12 per horse power.

The light plant and water supply are both owned and controlled by the city and are extremely cheap. Coal costs only \$4.00 to \$4.50 per ton, and natural gas for heating purposes is 35c per thousand cubic feet.

Its geographical location as the centre of a large and wealthy agricultural area, and its shipping facilities over three railways, the C. P. R., the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. which converge here, are unrivalled in western Canada.

With the completion of the double-tracking of the main line of the C. P. R. from Calgary to the coast which is now under way, Calgary will have closer connection with Europe via the Panama Canal than any other western inland city. Already preparations are being made to handle the grain crop of Alberta, Saskatchewan and part of Manitoba which will be diverted to Panama route via Calgary during the period of closed navigation on the great lakes.

For the exportation of grain and the importation of raw material for manufacture the transportation facilities offered by Calgary via the Panama route cannot be rivalled in western Canada.

Those industries already established here include manufactures of bedding, boxes, bottles, art glass, mirror plates, nails and wire, hardware, flour and oatmeal, cigars, sashes and doors, iron and ornamental iron work, paint and glass, cement, beer, pressed brick, woolens, candy, drugs and chemicals, tractor engines, lumber, soap, sheet metal, clay products, carriages, tents and mattresses, etc.

Two of the largest mills in Canada—the Robin Hood Milling Co., and the Western Canada Milling Co., are already located here and form the nucleus of an important milling centre which only awaits the opening of the Pacific-Panama route to expand to undreamed of dimensions.

The clay products manufactured here supply the demands of southern Alberta. Calgary beer is marketed all over the world.

As yet the factories established in the city do not afford direct employment to a large number of women, but very shortly there will be opportunities for them in paper-box factories, clothing and knitted goods factories, shoe factories, breakfast food factories, candy and confectionery factories and trunk factories, all within a year.

The city offers a unique opportunity in its present condition, for the building up of ideal industrial residence suburbs simultaneously with the construction of the factories.

The city council has in view the for-

mation of such suburbs in connection with the tower-planning scheme referred to elsewhere in this number. At present the industrial sites are located in virgin prairie on the outskirts of the city where land is cheap and anything is possible.

This is a country where dreams come

true, and the dream of a working man's paradise is not too far fetched to be possible in a city where they build churches in 24 hours, and lay four miles of gas mains per day. Last year Calgary business men raised an industrial fund of \$100,000 in 46 hours. Nothing is impossible in this western country!

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WESTERN WOMEN WRITERS

"Little Journeys" with Western Newspaper-Women who have Made Good. This is Your Opportunity to Send the Editor What He Wants.

(By Elizabeth Bailey Price)



THE magazine writer, poetess, and novelist, Alberta offers an unlimited scope of inspiration and opportunities. To the newspaper woman the opportunities are yearly increasing in proportion to the rapidly growing population which necessitates the enlargement of the staff of the leading provincial papers.

Several years ago when the demand for newspaper women on the staff of the daily papers in Calgary first arose

the supply of trained newspaper women was so limited that the editors of the papers had to secure their assistants from the teaching staff of the city.

But the magazine field! The British Isles, Eastern Canada and United States are clamoring for knowledge of the west, knowledge of opportunities of every kind for men and women, knowledge of the social and home life of the westerner and knowledge of the climate of the west. This magazine news story field is still awaiting cultivation and the cultivator who employs the right methods can undoubtedly reap an abundant harvest which, from the standpoint of remuneration at least, will be highly successful.

The prairie poetess as yet has no rivals. Alberta offers her a myriad of inspirations that will produce a distinctive poetry—distinctive because it must necessarily expand to the width of the prairie, it must rise to the heights of the Rockies and it must throughout combine this immensity with simple beauty. Alberta still awaits her poetess.

In the book-world, proudly we point to Janey Canuck and Katherine Hughes, but for the woman novelist alas we in Alberta know not where to look.

So you, weary-brained novelist, looking for a new setting for a new novel and a new problem to fit that setting, turn your eyes to Alberta and with your magic pen seize one of the numerous opportunities to develop a story that will at least have the merit of never having been written about before.

Now to particularize—From our own little local woman's press club I will illustrate and you can draw your own deductions of how a few of the members have seen and grasped opportunities in the press world for Alberta.

Unique in the newspaper annals of this province, and possibly of Canada, stands the petite figure of Miss Ethel Heydon, who is at present the city hall reporter for the Morning Albertan in Calgary. This little mite of a blonde, is at present writing daily important civic affairs of this city of 75,000 people.

Miss Heydon was formerly a St. Thomas (Ont.) girl and came west in an adventurous way, entirely in keeping with her vigorous spirit.

She had been working on the staff of a St. Thomas daily paper for four years beginning as a proof reader at \$3.50 a week, working hard and working up until she became city editor of the Daily Journal. But she saw nothing on the narrow horizon but to go forever working "like a little pack horse" and for a very small salary.

Then one day she saw an alluring advertisement of a reporter wanted on the Medicine Hat News. The advertisement did not stipulate the necessary gender of the reporter required. So Miss Heydon wrote an application. The Medicine Hat editor wired transportation. In the mean-

time he awaited the arrival of the new reporter never dreaming that a mere female would apply; and when a woman presented herself great was his consternation. Reluctantly he said she might remain there three weeks. She stayed. She worked. She made good.

Then hearing of a paper where a woman was actually wanted, Miss Heydon joined the staff of the Morning Albertan in Calgary first as society reporter, then as "general." Later she was promoted to the city hall beat.

Two years ago Miss Heydon had complete charge of the anniversary number of the Morning Albertan. The paper consisted of one hundred and six pages and it contained the most complete and accurate information of the west that has ever been published in Canada.

Another member of the club, Mrs. Frank S. Jacobs known in press circles as Mrs. Margaret Phillips, has been assistant editor of the Farm and Ranch Review for four years.

Opportunity to enter the journalistic world presented itself to Mrs. Jacobs when she came to Winnipeg a bride six years ago. Her husband was then editor-in-chief of the Farmer's advocate. During two years spent in Winnipeg Mrs. Jacobs incidentally began studying the needs of the farm woman and her relation to a farm paper so that when Mr. Jacobs moved his family to Calgary and took over the management of the Farm and Ranch Review the Home Section was handed over to "Margaret Phillips." Under the management this section is divided into several departments, the country home, the care of children, the sermon, domestic science, fashion, hints from each other, letters from farmers' wives, short stories from western writers, the scrap book, humorous children's stories, model houses and special articles.

Mrs. Jacobs has been delighted to discover several western writers to assist her. Rev. J. A. Clark of Knox church Calgary contributes the sermon while Mrs. Carman Esmond takes charge of the domestic science columns.

Mrs. Ada Leare, Miss F. W. Gaetz, Margaret Kennedy, Miss Bessie Moore Dobbies, Mrs. I. Mulrew, Mrs. W. S. Larkin, Mrs. M. Andersodn are some of the women who write short stories for the Farm and Ranch Review.

But one of the most wonderful things about Mrs. Jacobs is that she is the mother of three wee daughters all still under five years of age. She is a devoted home woman and through the medium of the press gives her ideas to thousands of country women who live on the lonely homesteads of the prairie provinces.

Another bright newspaper woman is Miss Alice M. Elliot. Miss Elliot came west two years ago and for ten months was a member of the teaching staff of the Calgary public school. The newspaper opportunity came—a vacancy on a daily paper. It was seized quickly although Miss

Elliot had had no previous newspaper training.

Her special articles which appeared under the head of Molly's Mirage attracted special attention. Miss Elliot has syndicated these articles and they now appear in a number of newspapers.

Miss Elliot has also grasped opportunities in the business department of the newspaper office, being particularly successful in the advertising line.

So because of her genius for grasping opportunities and her energies in carrying them out she is drawing a salary that is almost double the one she received while on the Calgary school board, which maintains the highest salary schedule of any school board in western Canada.

Miss Margaret Stewart a public school domestic science teacher found the opportunity of conducting a children's page in connection with one of the daily papers and organized a unique house-keeping club which was one of the most popular features of the Saturday issue.

A few other members have written stories of opportunity in the western woman's world and they have always found a ready market for these in eastern and British publications.

Miss Elizabeth Ingram, a native of Ayr, Scotland, who came to Canada one year ago, and who has mastered not only Canadian newspaper methods, but a full, working vocabulary of Canadian slang, and a complete knowledge of Canadian fashions, in that short period is an example of the successful immigrant with a facility for quick adaptation. Miss Ingram had contributed to T. P.'s Weekly, Burns' Annual Chronicle, and sundry British weekly magazines before coming to Canada. When she arrived in Vancouver she turned to the first opportunity that presented,—an opening on the staff of the Vancouver Sun. She edited the woman's page of that paper and took general assignments for seven months, at the end of which time she joined the staff of the Morning Albertan, in Calgary, succeeding to the editorship of the woman's page, when Miss Heydon, her predecessor, took the "City Hall beat" in Calgary.

The president of the Club, Mrs. Bert Cumming, formerly Miss Irene McLachlan, has retired from active newspaper work since her marriage one year ago. She was associated with newspapers in Port Arthur, Ont.; Grand Forks (Dakota); Lethbridge, Alta., and Calgary.

Mrs. J. F. Price was for some time a writer on the Calgary Albertan, and has contributed poetry and prose to a number of Canadian and American magazines.

A new field for journalistic activities has been discovered by Miss McLennan, who has been successful in regular newspaper work in Lethbridge and Calgary. Miss McLennan now conducts the "Sunshine Department" of the Herald, which is described elsewhere in this number; and has organized similar departments for papers in Edmonton.



MRS. F. S. JACOBS, Hon. Pres.



MRS. BERT CUMMING, President



MRS. J. F. PRICE, Secretary



MRS. CLERIHEW, Treasurer



MISS ELLIOTT



MISS McLENNAN



MISS HEYDON

Mrs. Harry Launt - 277-3819
SISTER OF FRANK JACOBS
DAUGHTER OF MRS. F. S. JACOBS.

Died 29-4-69

CALGARY WOMEN'S PRESS CLUB

A Woman's Organization, Two Years Old, has made the Acquaintance of a String of Notables. The Story of its Activities

By Elizabeth Bailey Price

It was just a year ago last December that the thought of organizing a branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club reached Calgary. The impersonation of the thought was Mrs. Margaret Fairbairn the corresponding secretary of the C. W. P. C. who was travelling in Western Canada at that time.

Immediately the only two members of the C. W. P. C. in the city, Miss E. Heydon and Mrs. A. Cumming (nee MacLachlan) hurriedly brought the work of organization to a head and in January 1912, the Calgary Women's Press Club was launched with an enrollment of seven members. Today there are twenty-one members, active and associate, eleven of these being members of the Canadian Women's Press Club.

During its existence the Calgary Women's Press Club has been brim full of activities. It has entertained a larger number of distinguished guests than any other woman's club in the city and has directed its energies along literary and dramatic lines.

The first president, Mrs. F. S. Jacobs was a splendid leader and it was at her suggestion that the club took up the study of Canadian women writers. Many pleasant hours have been spent reviewing recent books by Canadian authors.

On the occasion of Dicken's centennial anniversary the club gave an exhibition of photographs, clippings, illustrations of and about the famous author and his famous works.

"Janey Moore" (Mrs. Seamen of Port Arthur), a contributor to the Canadian Home Journals was the Club's first guest.

Other guests included Mrs. Genevieve Lipsett Skinner of the Winnipeg Tribune who is well known for her publicity work in England last summer. She was the guest of the club on two occasions.

"Janey Canuck," (Mrs. Arthur Murphy) of Edmonton, who has been termed "the witch of the north," spent an afternoon with the club, and entertained the members with facts and stories of our own province.

Kathleen Parlow the Canadian violinist and her mother were welcomed at a reception. Calgary is the birth place of this artist.

One day last summer one of the members discovered in Calgary "Marion Keith," Mrs. McGregor of Toronto, and author of those charming stories "Duncan Police" and "Silver Maple," and during the luncheon hour this distinguished modest woman chatted about the "homey things of life."

"But when do write your books?"

enquired one of the members. "Oh between weals and dishes," was the author's reply.

Miss Mable Burkleholder, author of the "Quest of Impatience Carmangay" and Mrs. Mooney of Winnipeg were guests of honor at a matinee theatre party at the Sherman Grand theatre.

Mrs. Kate Simpson Hayes who has been doing special publicity work for the C. P. R. in England was in the city on business and was the guest of the Club at a luncheon at the King George Hotel. She told many Western anecdotes of the Western pioneer days when she lived in Regina.

One of the club's most distinguished guests was Miss Agnes Laut, author of "Lords of the North," and widely known as a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post. Miss Laut spoke about the splendid and remunerative opportunities in the west for the writers of magazine and news stories.

Miss Binnie Clark, an English journalist and author of a "Canadian Summer," was the guest of honor at a theatre party. Miss Clarke is one of the successful western women farmers and owns a farm in the Appell Valley managed and worked by herself.

Mrs. Balmer Watt, of Edmonton, one of the newspaper women of Alberta and who is now editor of the "Mirror" in the Capitol City was an interesting guest on one occasion.

Mrs. Ambrose Dickens of the Edmonton Journal staff and Miss Cornelia Hughes, sister of Miss Katherine Hughes, historian of the C. W. P. C. joined the members of the club at a theatre party.

Mary Writer Hamilton, the well-known Canadian artist who was giving an exhibition of pictures in the city spent an afternoon with the club.

During the present year the club has had a number of prominent guests. Barbara Wylie the famous militant suffragette drank tea with the club members and exhorted them to gird on their bricks and brooms and drag women's rights from illogical, obstinate, irresponsible men.

Following this the club entertained a bevy of famous actors and actresses of the Lewis Waller Company. These included Miss Amyie Hughes, and Miss Mary Leonarde.

Madame Marla Sardal, the well-known Norwegian singer entertained the club one afternoon at the tea hour with stories of the lives of Ibsen, and Grieg of whom she was a protegee. Madame Sandal is a woman writer of some note in her country.

Lastly the club entertained Miss Blanche Bates the noted actress, and Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone MacKay the Canadian poetess at the tea hour last week.

Nor is this the complete record of the club's good times. The Alexandra and King George Hotels have invited the club members to several teas and after theatre suppers.

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. L. Richardson, manager of the Calgary Horse Show a box has been placed at the disposal of the club during Horse Show Week for two successive years. The Sherman Grand and Lyric theatres have also entertained the club at several box parties.

An interesting feature of the club's history is the ravages of Cupid. During the last year three members were married within five months. These were Miss Irene McLachlan, "Uno" of the Calgary News Telegram who was married to Mr. Albert Cumming of Minneapolis, Miss Irene Currie Love who was married to Mr. Eldred Archibald of Toronto and Miss Elizabeth Bailey who was married to Mr. J. Price of the Morning Albertan.

Mrs. W. R. Winter, an associate member of the club has on a number of occasions placed her beautiful home at the disposal of the club to entertain distinguished guests. This has been particularly appreciated as Mrs. Winter has one of the most artistic homes in the city.

The officers of the Calgary Press Club for this year are Mrs. A. Cumming, president; Miss E. McLennan, first vice-president; Mrs. F. S. Jacobs, second vice-president; secretary, Mrs. J. F. Price; treasurer, Mrs. Cleriheh; entertainment committee, Miss E. Sinclair, Miss M. Hutton, and Miss E. Heydon; reception committee, Miss E. McLennan, Miss A. Elliot and Mrs. W. R. Winter; and scribe, Miss Kennedy. It has been unfortunate that the president, Mrs. Cumming has been out of the city the greater part of the year, but the vice-president, Miss McLennan has been a very capable leader and has spared no efforts in directing the club's work.

But the greatest event in the club's history is the visit of the Canadian Women's Press Club members this year. It has been a long-looked-for pleasure.

This special number of the Western Standard has been published as a souvenir of the event, by the members of the Calgary Women's Press Club, who have accomplished the entire work of preparing, writing and editing the whole number, in the space of ten days, in addition of performing the duties of their regular occupation.

The magazine is intended to reflect the growth and progress of women's movements in the West. It is but a brief summary of the many, many activities of women in this city, and conveys only an idea of the general trend of development.

It is obviously impossible to present within the limited scope of such a publication, anything more than a general conception of the enormous detail of the work accomplished by women within the past three or four years, in a city where everything is brand new, and growing by leaps and bounds.

The Press Club itself has grown so rapidly that there are now seventeen members, where, five years ago, a

newspaper woman was unknown and unheard of.

The following members of the Press Club have supervised the various departments.

Editorial Committee—Miss Ethel Heydon, and Mrs. J. F. Price.

Advisory Committee—Mrs. F. S. Jacobs, Miss Alice Elliott, Miss Ingram and Miss McLennan.

Philanthropy and Charity—Miss McLennan and Mrs. Cleriheh.

Women's Clubs—Miss Mabel Hutton, assisted by Miss McLachlan and Miss Elliott.

Education—Miss McLachlan and Miss Heydon.

Municipality and Commerce—Miss Heydon.

Opportunities—Miss Margaret Forbes Churches—Mrs. Archibald and Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey Price.

Suffrage and Woman's Rights—Miss Elizabeth Walker Ingram and Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey Price.

Art, Music, and Drama—Mrs. R. Roland Winter.

Poetry—Mrs. Nease and Miss Ingram.

Pioneers—Miss Evelyn Sinclair and Miss Watters.

Homes—Mrs. F. S. Jacobs.



MISS WATTERS



MISS FORBES



MISS HUTTON



MISS SINCLAIR



MISS McLACHLAN



MISS SHEPARD

Impressions of a Tenderfoot

The Disillusions of a Trip Across the Continent, Effected the Transformation of a Scotch Dreamer to a Canadian Newspaper Woman

By Elizabeth Walker Ingram



TO BE an impressionist is one of the hardest things in the world, for, try as you will, you simply cannot avoid imagining murder when you smell blood, and seeing "drowned maiden's hair" whenever you get near water. The dramatic sense too usually goes with this so much that you are just a little sorry to wake up and find it is only a slaughtered sheep and some floating seaweed.

So at least is it with me, and long before I came to the Golden West I had vivid brain pictures of what it was like, the Rockies, the coast, the prairies and the cities, not to mention the men and the money. From start to finish I may say I was wrong. Result—more impressions.

Seriously, I wonder what in the end when "the last great picture is painted" and other more mental tasks completed, will be the reward "handed out" to use a sporting term, to the agents who stump-speech in the old countries, destroying every vestige of accuracy when the poor natives may have received in letters from Canada. They seem so unnecessary, all the misstatements which are made; for stripped of the gaudy tinsel in which they wrap this country, and left naked to the critical eye of the immigrant, it is a finer country than any cheap spouter could mention, or any dullard dream of. In fact with all its faults, its hardships, its social evils and its lurking deaths, it's Gods country, and He is in it from East to West.

But about these impressions. Well I thought I was coming to a free country, where if there were "ten commandments" at least there was no convention, and no need for dressing up. Our "gentry" in the old country wear disreputable tweeds, stout boots, nondescript hats, walking sticks and dogs, but in my ignorance I fancied a country of one garment like clothing, hair flying in the wind, the oldest of footgear, any stick from any old

tree, and all the dogs left out of Britain. Also in my dreams all the men wore high boots, and red handkerchiefs round their throats, and never by any chance such a Devil's lure to bad language as a clean white collar fastened with a stud, and held in place by another stud, ever crossed their minds. Also the men were all big, in heart and deed as well as in statue, and the petty littleness which now and then I have seen in the grinding streets of our large cities was entirely eliminated. For here again I had a vision that there were no cities in the West, that everything was green as Paddy's Land and that one had to drive or ride miles to buy a paper of pins. I thought too that there was no society and no pink teas, for if heaven contains these wearinesses of the flesh, then I'll be with Gunga Din drinking water, and gayly leaving my nectar to other less jaded mortals.

And the money! Money has not much place at home. Maybe it has with some people but not with the folks I knew, and to this day I don't know how much I have, or if any, till I put my hand in my pocket. Still, wages looked good. Five dollars, one pound per week, Bliss! Ten dollars, two pounds, Wealth untold! Twenty dollars per week, Water, and don't wake me up yet or if you do make it gently please.

Yes, I dreamed all these things. The mountains, great, lone, lofty peaks higher than Ben Lomond or even than Ben Nevis, and the swift rivers with their light elegant canoes so different from our cumbersome looking skiffs at home. And the prairie, long stretches of rolling grass, weird, dismal, awesome, of that too I dreamed.

Of the journey across I thought least, yet it will be with me to the end. It was the beginning of the awakening, for the train-men were not nice. So used was I to the old country porters who touch their caps and know every station on the line, which, after all, if it can be covered inside eight hours, is quite a big line to people who sit at home, and the journey from end to end a thing to think about for weeks. But no such porters exist here. Everything is "C. P. R." I got to writing it in shorthand on the windows, and the motion of the train clanked out the same weird strain, "C. P. R." "C. P. R." till I hated the whole company from the Directors to the man who slept in the waiting room with the brush of office in his loosening hand.

Once I asked the time, and was told "C. P. R. time". I said "All right, when I die please let me do it in good respectable British time, and don't send me to your C. P. R. Heaven even if it means that we never meet again." I thought they ought to know every station we would pass from Montreal to the coast, and how long we would stop at each, in my right-little tight-little is'and way not knowing that the men came on for short runs only, and that it is a law of the country that a man attends to his own business first, last, and always.

The next shock was the money. A dollar I found wasn't worth a shilling, and a "C. P. R." dollar, or one spent on their cars was a mere illusion. That held me almost past the prairies, and then I saw the mountains.

God! I'm sorry for folk who have never seen the mountains, and there are no mountains in the world except the Rockies. I can't write about them; more remarkable still I can't talk about them, they make me feel so little and of no account, and then, as my eyes follow their whiteness to the top, I rise triumphant and want to shout aloud that man, with all his

puny weakness, has conquered these giant peaks, and even if they have taken lives as their toll, there in the deep gorges and ravines the souls of the dead may be felt in the air, and on the silence, mingling with the snow, and bathing in the sunshine.

And then the top-loftiness of these conductors, even of the boys who sold oranges, and laughed because I thought it rude to eat pea-nuts and stoutly refused to chew gum. They told me they could buy and sell me, that some of the richest men in the province were retired railway men, O and many other things they said which proved conclusively that men get paid for real work here, not for being the sons of their fathers, a thing I had not dreamed of finding in all the world.

Then I saw the rivers, vaster, swifter than I had thought, these and the Rockies woke me up completely, even more than the dollar, and I sat mute, knowing that since they were beautiful they must be true.

I saw the trails, and bush and an enchanted land, and even yet I wonder if I am a worse dreamer than I thought, or if this is dreamstuff.

But the men on the street—Quebec, that little toy-town, with its cute colored doll's houses, made me laugh, and some soldiers in Montreal with their red jackets and blue pants, and long moustaches made me feel like a musical comedy.

But Lord, the coast! The men, the women, the children! Their boots were funniest—at least I thought so till I noticed the men's pants. Our men use a shoe horn to get into the rs or else they stand on a chair and jump into them, but the men here look like women in hobbles, only more so.

The children I loved, with their quaint big bows, and their bare arms and necks, only some were too old to be so young.

But the women. At once I felt dowdy, and downhearted, and vile, all because I wore good Harris tweed hand-made in the Highlands, and still smelling of peat, and hard with bits of heather woven into it, and because

I could boast no gayly colored plumes on my most serviceable hat.

How my soul hungered and thirsted after silk stockings. How I rubbed my eyes at silk and satin dresses on the streets, for everyday, and later how I all but fainted to see low

SUCCESSFUL



MISS MCCALL

She is the manager of a popular summer resort hotel, Chateau Rundel, at Banff.

bosomed gowns worn in the afternoon to receptions with white satin slippers.

But I lived and learned, and after a while I knew that Mrs. A, who always looked dowdy but had perfect manners, was a daughter of Lord....; while Mrs. B who looked like a fashion plate, didn't know if she had ever had a father at all, but knew he hadn't been up to much if she had.

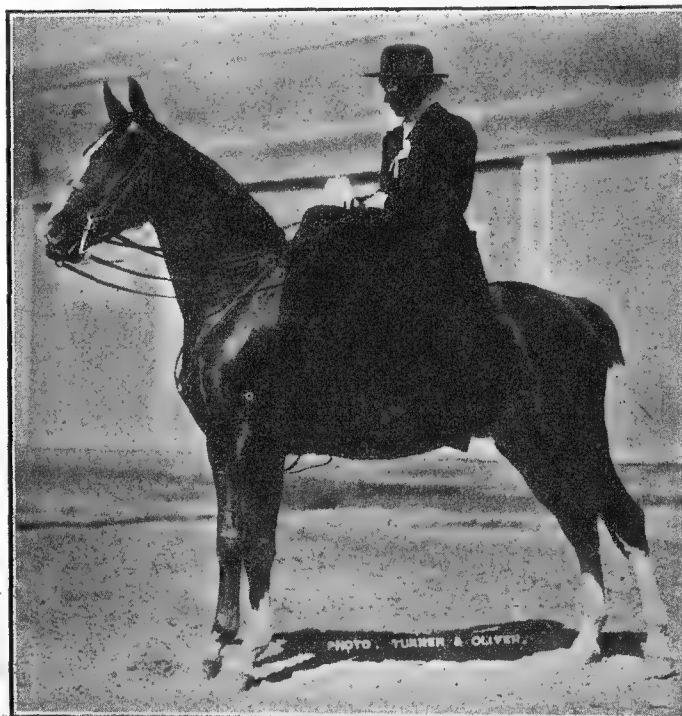
I got to know too that the well dressed young man on the street was



MISS ELIZABETH INGRAM

A native of Ayr, Scotland, who has "made good" in Canada in one year.

WESTERN HORSE-WOMAN



MISS MILLAR OF MILLARVILLE

Favorite equestrienne at Calgary Horse Shows.

totally ignorant and took all his wages to live, while the "navvy" leaning gracefully on his shovel, and making up his mind if supper time didn't come soon he'd have to start work again, was more than likely an Oxford graduate who had never been taught anything save dead languages and how to win his Blue. O these navvies, how I love to see them wearing gloves and smoking big fat indigestible cigars. If I could kidnap two real ones and cart them home for our own navvies to look at I'd die happy. But no I wouldn't. Most likely, like the man who saw the camel, our navvies would say, "Garn, it's a lie."

And the cities; must I come to the n with their same sordidness, considering the youth of the country, and their same pettiness, and their same lewdness in men, and shamelessness in women. Yes I will mention them, if only to mention to the Aids, the social studies being made here. And let me say that I had not dreamed to find thought, culture, art and music such as I have found in Canada. The average man does talk a lot about the dollars, but the plainest least cultured man, in his grasp of the country's conditions, his knowledge of its laws, and his adaptability to all its phases is an ever recurring delight to one brought up where the lawyer studies law, and no one else meddles with it; where the carpenter makes doors and chairs, and the poorest middle class man would not put a beam in a clothes-horse for his own family use; where the wife brushes the boots if there is no maid and where a shoe shine is an extravagance and a trade indulged in only by street Arabs, the spawn of the gutter. It was topsy-turvydom here for many months, but out of it all some things stand clear.

One thing is that convention rules more strictly than at home, that it is as wrong "to be caught" in Calgary as in Glasgow.

Another thing is that the churches here are better filled than in Holy Scotland, and the artistic bit is, that ladies clad in silks and satins, chiffons and velvets, with dainty slippers and nodding plumes, trip gracefully on two planks through bush or across prairie to rough shacks, miles from anywhere but lit with electric lights, cooled with electric fans, washed often by electric machines, and each boasting a telephone.

At home only doctors and undertakers have telephones, or in some cases very rich publicans.

Yes the dreams are over, from the red neckerchiefs I had delighted to think of, (exchanged for first of collars, and suits that no tailor save an American or Canadian could turn out. It's true they fit a chair as well as they do their owners, so well padded are they) down to an exploded bliss in the value of five dollars, or even twenty as a comfortable wage.

CLUB WOMAN



MRS. C. A. STUART
President of the Women's Canadian Club.

"Living is high!" Granted.
"It's mighty lonesome here!" Who knows it better.
"There are dangers unspeakable!" I don't deny.
"Many rise but lots sink!" I know both.
"This land is".....yes this land is what It's the sweetest, videst, kindest land under the sun, and if you'll take a grip on things, and bide your time, it'll make you, and too, it will give you a knowledge of things, big things that matter, that no other land can teach so well.

In conclusion, I used to think that they, the natives of this land of my adoption, would hail me Scotch, and shake my hand, and welcome me, possibly with trumpets. They didn't. They looked me over, asked what I was fit for, (not who I was nor who sent me, but a much more awkward question namely, what could I do,) and at first they themselves, answered "Nothing." "At home," I began. They listened, but I stopped there, seeing in time that I was not at home, but might make myself so. I shut my lips, went off and studied things out. After while I came back. "What can you do," they asked, "What have you got They spoke of a job, hard but honest. "Guess I'll start right in," I said, taking off my coat. I did it and bit by bit I got back to my own, smiling, doing what came as though I had done it always.

TO BANFF IN '81

With what comfort, in means of conveyance will the ladies of the Canadian Press Club visit the National Park of Canada. They will have at their command every convenience known to the caterer to tourists. I wonder with what degree of zest they would embrace the opportunity of seeing Banff, the beauty spot of the Dominion, if it had meant a ride of eighty miles in a spring wagon, with the possibility of a night in the open, and meals prepared at a camp fire?

And I wonder just how many of the literary ladies would avail themselves of a dip in the sulphur water of the famous cave if they had to descend by means of a rope ladder, of twenty to thirty rounds, through a small opening at the top into the dimly lit cavern below?

Yet such was the feat that had to be performed by the Calgary lady of twenty-five years ago, if bathing in the sulphur water were deemed a complexion beautifier or recommended as a health regulator.

And to reach this now famed resort Calgary women of a quarter of a century ago had to travel in very much the same way as do construction camps nowadays.

When Royalty Came to Calgary

In delving into ancient history of pioneer life in and around Calgary mention was made of three people who stand out as very interesting characters—those were: Messrs. Sam. Livingstone, Jno. Glenn and J. Votier. This story is told about the latter two.

Mr. Glenn kept what was known in the vernacular as a "stopping house" on the stage road between Winnipeg and Calgary. It was at his house that the Marquis of Lorne, when making his tour of the west in the early eighties—not in his private car, not in his aero-hydroplane, but with a stout wagon and strong four-horse team—

had dinner. The host was not at all non-plussed at entertaining royalty, or perturbed in any way whatever as to his native wife's ability to properly serve the royal guest, but not so calm was Mr. Votier, assistant host. He could not bring himself to think that, his governor-general, the son-in-law of his revered Queen, should be required to eat his soup, meat and pudding all from one and the same plate, so on perceiving that, the waiter had no intention to add to her already heavy dish-washing burden, he jumped up to get a fresh plate for the Marquis' pudding. The Marquis seeing his sudden movement asked what he was going to do. On being told he said: "Sit down, my man, if you can stand it, I can."

A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST

Prominent among the pioneer women of Calgary is Mrs. (Senator) James A. Lougheed, daughter of Mr. William L. Hardisty, chief Hudson's Bay factor of the MacKenzie River district.

In 1883 Mrs. Lougheed, then Miss Hardisty, came from Winnipeg where she had been attending school, to spend the winter with her uncle Mr. Richard Hardisty, who was opening up a Hudson's Bay post at Edmonton. While there she met Mr. James Lougheed and the following year they were married and came to Calgary to reside.

At that time Calgary was a little village and the railroad had just

reached the Elbow river. The population numbered just about one hundred, the majority of these being employed in the construction of the railroad and living in tents.

At the present time Mrs. Lougheed has one of the most beautiful homes in Calgary and on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia last fall with true western generosity she placed her home at the disposal of the Royal visitors.

The Duchess of Connaught on her departure presented Mrs. Lougheed with an exquisite diamond brooch.

Besides being of the few western born women, Mrs. Lougheed enjoys the distinction of being the niece of Lord Strathcona, the distinguished pioneer of western Canada.



Mrs. Lougheed, daughter of the chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co. in the McKenzie District, and wife of the leader of the Canadian Senate.

CLUB WOMAN



MRS. GEORGE MACDONALD
President Calgary Women's Literary Club.

Calgary Women of the Eighties

Pioneer Women Who Grew Up with Calgary are Still in the Prime of Vigorous Womanhood. Many Women, Yet Young, Have Shared in the Swift Transition from a Lonely Outpost to a Modern City.

By Evelyn Sinclair



MRS. ISABEL McNEIL, '84



MISS COSTELLO
First White Girl born in Calgary



MRS. GEO. JACQUES, '81

Pioneer women of the west have lived through a most unique and wonderful transition. Perhaps, in no other country in the world, has progress been so rapid and spectacular. To have come to bald prairie, to have made a home in a sod hut on the fringe of civilization, to have witnessed the swift transition, all in a single score of years, of a cluster of Indian teepees and a ranch and its meagre circle of corrals to a shopping district, second to none in the Dominion of Canada, to have watched with one's own eye the construction of fifty thousand modern buildings to have been a factor in the upbuilding of a great city from a sod hut, and to have passed merely into the full vigor of womanhood, with all this wonderful progress,—this is an experience unique in the annals of womankind.

A score of women living in Calgary today, beautiful women, with barely a trace of silver in their hair, can tell you the story of this Merlin magic.

There is no other story like it. In the annals of these simple women's lives is woven, the woof of dream fabrics, like unto the wildest chimeras of eastern lands, a woof of wonderful color, throbbing with life and love, presenting on the tapestried story-fabric the might of twentieth century humanity.

These women pass about the streets, they take tea with Calgary's visitors today and few grasp the significance of these two decades, which they have spent in the last west,—decades which may never be repeated, which have never been before.

It is the west! There is no other place like it in the world.

One of the eight or ten white women who arrived in Calgary in '83 was Mrs. J. W. Costello, who came here from Renfrew, Ontario in October of that year.

When she arrived there was one hotel in the village but as she had her family of several small children with her, (two of them being Dr. T. J. Costello, now coroner and Dr. M. Costello now an alderman of this city), they could find no room for her in the hotel, and they were compelled to do "as the Romans did," live in a tent.

Nowadays we feel badly abused if the pullman is especially crowded and we have to take an upper berth or the flowers on our table in the diner are not quite as pretty as the ones across the aisle or if the news boy hasn't got just the magazine we want. Mrs. Costello remained in the East a couple of months after her husband had come west in order that she might be able to travel on a passenger train instead of a construction train, as he had done. It was not a luxurious chair car or sleeper in which she traveled but what is now known as a "Chinaman car" with hard, immov-

able, slat seats and when she felt hungry a basket with a cold lunch which had been made up when she left home, was not despised.

Shortly after this Mr. Costello discovered that there was a "lean-to" to rent and as it was getting rather late in the season and the thermometer was gradually dropping, he moved his family into it.

Here they lived very cosily till mid-winter when the owners suddenly decided to move the main building to Eighth Avenue. This meant that the "lean-to" was left with only three sides and as it was forty below zero and it required several days to get the lumber and close in the fourth side, the mother and little ones suffered terribly.

The next year more women came in and a grand Hospital Ball was given. As there were about ten times as many men as women some of the men tied their handkerchiefs on one arm to signify that for that evening they belonged to the weaker sex. I'm afraid some of them were wall flowers, for what man since Adam would enjoy dancing with a "mere man," rather at "long distance." However, it is said that they did enjoy those dances. But then intensity of nature constitutes part of the "spirit of the west," like Ulysses to "enjoy greatly and suffer greatly, both with those that love me and alone."

The women though very busy in their homes, did not overlook the wants of others less fortunate and very soon a club was formed to help the most unfortunate. That was the beginning of the present Calgary Women's Hostel.

Mrs. Costello has the distinction of being the wife of the first school teacher and the mother of the first white child born in our progressive city.

Mrs. C. Stirrett, daughter of Mrs. I. McNeil, after the death of her husband, ran for many years, one of the largest and most successful confectionery shops in the city and has shown what can be done in the west by an energetic and enterprising woman.

One of Calgary's oldest old-timers came here in the early eighties with her husband and eight children and has since then made Calgary her home.

Mrs. Geo. E. Jacques was one of the two white women in Calgary in 1881. She is the real, real pioneer having come over three hundred miles from Fort Benton, Montana in a prairie schooner. Before coming to Calgary she had also traveled by the same method from North Carolina to Montana.

Mrs. Jacques is endowed with that optimistic temperament so usual among those who have lived for a number of years in this sunny clime.



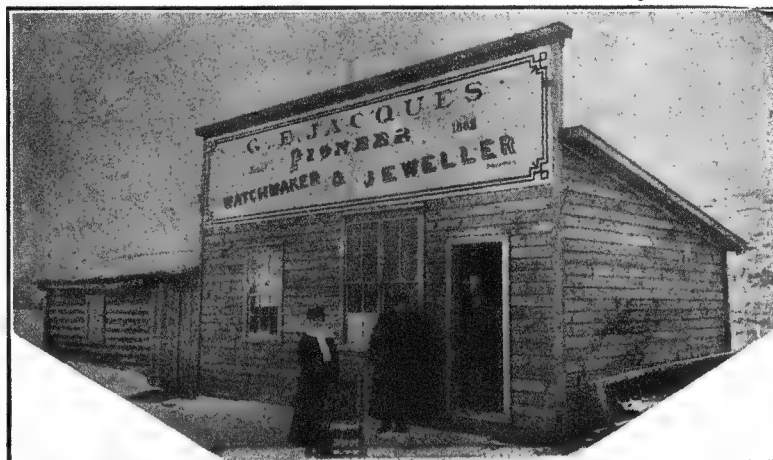
MRS. COSTELLO, '83



MRS. STIRRETT



MRS. GEO. B. COOK, '84



Mrs. Jacques' first home in Calgary, 1881 (population, 75).

When Alberta Women Vote

Calgary Women Having Equal Voting Privileges With Men For 20 Years Have Created
A Well Governed City—Extension of Franchise Sought

By Elizabeth Bailey Price and Elizabeth Walker Ingram



ALBERTA WOMEN enjoy the widest voting privileges accorded to women in any province in Canada. The municipal franchise in Calgary gives women equal rights with men irrespective of marriage. At the same time women are exempt from poll-tax.

These voting powers which have been granted to women in Calgary for the past twenty years, were recently extended to the women of every other municipality in Alberta under the Alberta Towns Act, which was passed a few months before several similar bills for the extension of the municipal franchise were defeated by the Ontario legislature.

The city council of Calgary will ask for legislation at the next session of the Provincial assembly, amending the Calgary charter to give every woman over 21 years of age, who has lived in Calgary for twelve months, the right to vote in municipal elections, and to make women equally eligible with men to hold office as alderman or school trustee.

Women's rights are recognized in Calgary. Women take a live interest in municipal affairs; the woman's vote is sufficient to sway any election, and it frequently does. Mass meetings of women are popular during the election campaign; the women adopt their own municipal platform, which is carefully and clearly outlined to the candidates who are asked to pledge themselves on the various clauses.

The difference between a clean well-governed city and a dirty, graft-ridden city is represented by the woman's vote. Strong as this statement may seem, it is justified by the results of the last election when the women of Calgary, realizing their voting strength came out boldly in favor of clean public morals, and at a sensational mass meeting in the public library, exposed certain connections of a mayoralty candidate, which resulted in his overwhelming defeat.

At the present any person male or female, over 21 years of age, who owns property or is the tenant of property valued at \$400, has the right to vote at municipal elections.

The civil, property and contract rights of women in Alberta, are similar to those of a man.

However, married women in this province have not always enjoyed the same rights as their more fortunate but unmarried sisters. Prior to 1875 the personal property held by a married woman at the time of her marriage or acquired subsequent thereto became, by virtue of the marriage relation, the sole and absolute property of her husband and he had the full and complete power to dispose of such property.

Subsequently, in the year 1890, the rights of married women were extended, and they were given the same right to acquire, hold and dispose of every form of personal property as though they were unmarried.

The dower right was abolished, and at the same time a married woman was given the right to acquire, hold and dispose of real property with all the privileges and subject to the same liabilities as if she were a single woman. At the present time therefore with relation to contract rights affecting real property, married women stand in exactly the same position as men.

It should be pointed out that under our existing homestead regulations any woman who is the sole support of the family has the right upon payment of the sum of \$10 to make entry for one hundred and sixty acres of land and upon performance by her of will be issued to her in her own name.

A single woman, as such, has no right to make a homestead entry, but may if she is the sole support of her dependent parents or of infant brothers the required homestead duties a title and sisters. Similarly, a widow who is the sole support of her infant family may make homestead entry and secure title upon completion of the homestead duties.

Thus far we have been concerned only with the property rights of a married woman during her life time. In our province she has the right to make a will effectually disposing of either her real or personal property, absolutely free from any claims or interest of her husband. In the event of her husband's death, one-third of his entire property goes to the widow and two-thirds is divided equally among the surviving children. In the event of there being no children, the widow takes the entire property.

Prior to the 16th of December, 1910, the husband had the same right as his wife to dispose of his property by will. The abuse of this right however worked many hardships. Many wives who greatly assisted their husbands in building up a prosperous

their rights as individuals to think and to act for themselves, no class or sect any longer submitting to be ruled by another. To the consternation of many feminists of both sexes Woman also has awakened to her rights, or rather has succeeded in proving her wakefulness, so that she is already assuming a position in the fields of commerce, letters, medicine and law which a former generation would not have credited. There is nothing strange in this awakening of the women; it is only part of the great movement which present conditions have made necessary, and which former conditions helped to create. Also it is as useless to compare past creatures or conditions with these of the present day, as it is to put a crinoline beside a hobble, or a Roman Galley beside a British Dreadnaught. These ancient things have fulfilled their purpose, and have passed away to make room for things modern. Today's necessities have outgrown those of yesterday, and we do not yet know what we may need tomorrow. In other words,

"The old order changeth and giveth

formed in Calgary, with Mrs. Margaret Lewis as secretary and Mrs. Wm. Robins treasurer. That was in January of 1913, and since then the Society has held monthly and special meetings, and added many members to its roll. Among the addresses which have been given, mention might be made of Mrs. James' "Description of Suffrage in Colorado," "The need of a vote in the home," by Miss Brayton, former superintendent of the Queen's Nurses in London, England; of Madam Marta Sandal of Norway, delightful notes on "Suffrage in Norway," of Mr. John Z. White's address on "Equal Franchise," and of Miss Coutt's paper on "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

Besides the work of educating the people to the importance of equal suffrage, the Calgary Women's Suffrage Society took an active part in the recent Provincial election. As all three Liberal candidates for Calgary came out and pledged themselves for equal suffrage, and as there was no doubt in the minds of those who were watching the political game but that a strong Liberal Government would be returned, the Suffrage



MRS. ROBINS,
Treasurer of the Calgary Woman's Suffrage Society.



MRS. LEWIS,
First secretary Calgary Woman's Suffrage Society.



MRS. FARLEY,
One of the founders of the Calgary Woman's Suffrage Society.

some were by the husband's will barred from taking any interest in the property they had assisted in accumulating. Realizing this hardship the province legislature passed "The Married Woman's Relief Act," in which it was provided that if a man died leaving a will, by the terms of which his widow would in the opinion of the supreme court judge receive less than if he had died intestate, then the aggrieved widow might within six months after her husband's death apply to the court for relief and on any such application the court was given the power to make allowance to the applicant out of her deceased husband's estate, disposed of by will; as might appear just.

A widow may, therefore, if prompt in the exercise of her rights secure relief by the aid of the courts against the disposal by will of the property by an unscrupulous husband.

Alberta is essentially abreast of the times, and the wave of individualism which has been sweeping over the entire world has not left our Province untouched. Economic, social, or revolutionary, call it what you will, some gigantic force has awakened the workers of the world to a knowledge of the

place to new.

And God fulfills Himself in many ways lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

The rising of the women then, which has not been confined to one country or state, but which has been manifest in civilized England and in heathen China, has also had place in the minds and lives of the women of Alberta. At present Canada has not such grievous wrongs to right as have older and more congested countries but with its ever increasing influx of all classes and nationalities, it may soon have even greater problems to face than the countries from which these immigrants come. The women of Canada and especially of Alberta feel that as they are interested in many of the laws and have to obey all of them, they should have some voice in their making, and administration. Though this feeling has been stirring for some years, and has been expressed and resolved upon many times, nothing definite was done in Calgary until the arrival from England of Miss Barbara Wylie, the well known Suffragette. Soon after her address to the Suffrage Society washolds the position of secretary.

Society which is non-partisan but which gives help where help may be obtained, asked the candidates, Mr. George Ross, Mr. Clifford Jones and Dr. McDougall, to address a meeting outlining what they were willing to do for the women's cause if they were returned. All three members made excellent speeches in favor of the women, and the Suffrage Society then opened committee rooms on Eighth Avenue, and conducted a campaign on behalf of the three men, canvassing the entire city, and doing splendid work. That the Liberal candidates in Calgary were all defeated could not but be a sore blow to the suffragists but some consolation was obtained from the words of the candidates who maintained that if the Liberal party had worked as well as the women had done defeat would have been impossible.

After all it need hardly be called defeat, since the amount of education was stupendous, and the capability of the women to think and to act, was proved beyond doubt. The society has suspended work for the summer, but will resume activity in the fall. Owing to the resignation of Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Arthur Farley now

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Calgary Women are Reducing the Cost of Living by Co-operating with Farmers of Alberta and Fruit Growers of British Columbia to Secure Cheaper Transportation and Better Markets

By Eva Langley Jacobs

Opportunity was seen in every direction when a few women came together to discuss how to reduce the high cost of living in Calgary.

The history of this movement is interesting as it is the first Consumers league in Canada. In Calgary when we perceive a wrong we do not sit down and sigh over it, we immediately begin to plan to put an end to the trouble.

The Local Council of Women was organized this last spring with charter membership of over three thousand. The executive of this council discussed what were the great needs of Calgary that they might form committees to work for them. Among other things it was realized that nothing had ever been done to help women to control the food supplies and so make living better and easier to ordinary purses.

"Three thousand women hold a great power if they can only co-operate," we said and so we formed the Home Economic Committee.

Our first movement was to introduce coppers into the ordinary trade. It has been the custom to consider the copper as too insignificant to be valued; but to the woman, all coppers count. Exactness is the root of economy and we wished to eliminate waste by introducing the copper coinage. Our efforts were supported by about ninety per cent of the housewives and a request was sent to the Board of Trade in April asking for their assistance. Many of the merchants are now using the copper cent and the three thousand women are endeavoring to trade with these merchants.

The Home Economics Committee next turned its attention to the variations of prices of standard goods and found that merchants were charging different prices for the exactly same goods. For instance some charged 60c for a broom that was the same as a 45c one at another store. One charged 30c for a bottle of vinegar, another 25c for the same brand. We realized we should have a uniform price for standard goods.

At one meeting we had an address from Mr. Fee, a commission merchant between wholesaler and retailer. He told us the price of wholesale goods and the price of retail. We found in some instances the merchants made practically no profit, on others they made immense profit. For instance potatoes were selling wholesale for seventeen dollars a ton while the merchants were charging us ninety-five cents the bushel.

Shortly after this was made public in our papers the price of potatoes dropped to fifty cents for Alberta potatoes and sixty-five cents for B. C.'s. It will be the same we feel with other things. By further investigation of prices we found that Calgary bacon sold in England for thirteen cents a pound while we pay for twenty-five to thirty cents here. Eggs bought from the farmer at twenty cents were selling at twenty-five and forty cents the dozen. And so on with many articles.

The Home Economics Committee realized that to reduce these prices we must do away with the middle men that handle these goods. We wish to give the producer a fair price and the merchant a fair profit that brings them to us. To do this we must enter the market ourselves actively and buy in quantities.

Then out of the Home Economics Committee a Consumers League, of men and women was formed which set out to see what the farmers would do to help the women.

About the middle of May a mass meeting was held. Mrs. E. P. Newhall, convenor of the Home Economics Committee became president of the new league and Mrs. McGregor, secretary.

We have had a public market in Calgary for some time but it has received no support from anybody and so has been of no use.

At the meeting several men came to our assistance.

Mr. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers, stated that the women had the hearty co-operation of the farmers in their movement for a market. He also promised that in the event of the market being established the farmers would gladly meet the demand, but they must have the assurance that the women would patronize it. Trackage facilities he thought, were absolutely necessary and the closer such a market could be put to the line the better. He was quite sure that the market could be run on a ten per cent basis and reduce the cost of living.

Referring to the market the mayor

for infants. A dispensary is being established and the co-operation of the ladies is asked for. He believed if the parcels post could be introduced in Alberta as in the old country, and butter and eggs sent that way, a great deal could be saved, 'or a great portion of the cost is due to the expense of delivery.

Mrs. Newhall received a telegram from the Dominion Stores, Ltd., Westminster, offering to start a co-operative store here and offering to send their agent here to outline their plans to the women.

A second mass meeting was held on May 29th when the constitution which the executive had marked out was read and adopted. It is as follows:

The name of this organization shall be the Consumers' League of Calgary.

(A) To investigate the increasing cost of living and to counteract the

suining year by ballot from the members of the league.

One idea of the league is to reduce the cost of market goods by selling direct from the railway car to the consumers. A committee of the league each time will take turns in handling the goods and the consumer will either carry them home or pay extra for cartage. Another advantage of this will be that the people will get foods absolutely fresh and at their best. This will eliminate waste.

The Consumers' League is hoping to awaken all women housekeepers to the real value of each article so that when they are buying they will know the current prices of merchandise.

Already our newspapers are publishing a "Housekeepers Guide" of the daily prices of fruit, of vegetables, of sugar, of flour, of poultry and meats.

A high price of goods is to be avoided and a low price to be investigated before accepted. Some merchants give "bargains of last year's goods or inferior values at low prices, some give bargains at loss to themselves just to catch the trade. These are both to be avoided. Each woman intends to stay by her own local merchant provided he gives her what she considers true value.

Another idea of this league is to ask for a difference to be made between cash buyers and credit buyers. Many of the merchants are glad to do this, some giving ten per cent discount to cash buyers.

Summer season and the fruit season are just arriving. We hope to so influence the market that we shall get our fruits for preserving from Canadian fruit growers at better advantage both to them and to us than last year by eliminating double cartage, storage and much handling.

Next winter the club may take up subjects of study. Just what is not as yet decided. Some suggest a number of afternoons spent in discussing such subjects as:

(1) How to buy. How to tell pure linen cloth. How to tell when silks will cut. Suitable woolen goods for children's wash dresses. Easy patterns for home dress makers.

(2) Stores, economy of use of gas or wood or coal. The fireless cooker, its use and value. Easy dishes suitable for all occasions.

(3) Floors—discussion of finish as to durability and service. How to buy a good carpet and know why it will wear. What to avoid.

(4) Health in the home, ventilation and sanitation.

(5) Building a home with economy and with beauty.

(6) Labor-saving devices, good ones and bad ones, their cost and their use. The vacuum cleaner, the dish washer, electric devices, washing machines, etc.

The Home Economics Committee or Consumers League will find endless subjects to discuss. Everyone can learn from each other many things; and open discussion about the ordinary expenses we all have to meet will help us to avoid making mistakes and so eliminate waste.

Another idea which has been touched on but not discussed is the buying of ready made goods which have been made not at sweat shop prices but where honest labor has been honestly paid. The women of Calgary do not want to take low prices at the cost of the life blood of the poor people who perform "sweat shop" work in the slums of the great cities. If each buyer will see that the tag "made under sanitary conditions," is attached to the article she buys, she will cause the merchant to be more careful what stock is obtained.

Calgary---A Sanitary City

The sanitary arrangements of the city of Calgary are probably equal to those of any city on this continent, and superior to those of many European cities.

Calgary has 45 miles of paved streets, 115 miles of concrete sidewalks, 18 miles of boulevards, 156 miles of sewers, 167 miles of water mains and 577 acres of parks.

The 45 miles of paved, asphalt streets, are flushed and swept daily with automatic horse-drawn sweepers; but these will be replaced this year with vacuum cleaners drawn by motor trucks. The streets are sprinkled once every hour with electric sprinklers which run over the street car line.

Fire proof refuse receptacles are being placed on all public streets and in the parks.

Washed air and electric ventilators are provided in our theatres and in many of our churches.

A certified milk depot for pure food for babies has recently been opened by the city health department.

Under city ordinances all bread is wrapped before delivery and all milk is delivered in sealed bottles. Food may not be exposed for sale uncovered or unprotected from flies. A rigid system of meat inspection is being instituted.

Natural gas, odorless and absolutely free from impurities in its free state, is the fuel in general use. Its cost is 35c per thousand cubic feet.

Three large incinerators consume all the garbage, which is hauled by swift moving motor trucks—their speed insuring a daily delivery.

advised the building of such a market on a site near the street car line for the convenience of the ladies who would be obliged to carry baskets. He agreed that the present market was not in a good location and speaking on his own authority he believed that the city fathers would agree to give a better market if they were sure of it being patronized.

Mr. Wells, a pioneer market gardener, said that twenty years ago he came out here and began gardening on twenty acres. The first year he sold \$4000 worth of vegetables. The speaker referred to gardening in other countries and believes firmly that Alberta can produce some of the best vegetables in the world and instead of being the dearest place it should be the cheapest. He thought it wise to erect a rough shed for a temporary market at once and if this could be done allow the farmers the privilege of standing their wagons on Third or Fifth street west near Seventh and Ninth avenues while their produce was being auctioned.

W. J. Tregillus made a few remarks airing his ideas of bringing the producer and the consumer closer together and thus eliminating shrinkage and cost of transportation. On the advice of Dr. Mahood Mr. Tregillus assured the audience that pure milk would be provided this summer

same by the legitimate means within our power.

(B) To study and teach the principles of co-operation in connection with home economics.

(C) To watch, influence and promote civic legislation in connection with either forgoing clauses.

Any resident of Calgary may become a member of the league on payment of an annual membership fee of not less than 25 cents.

The officers shall be president, secretary, and treasurer who shall attend to the general current work of the association.

There shall be four ward divisions with officers consisting of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer who shall have power to appoint such committees as they see fit.

No person interested in the sale of household necessities shall be privileged to hold office.

The executive shall consist of the president, secretary and treasurer of the central organization, together with the officers of the ward divisions.

The league shall be governed by an annual meeting to be held in April of each year.

(A) The business of the annual meeting would be to receive reports from executive officers.

(B) To elect officers for the en-

Finding Homes for Business Women

The Y.W.C.A. has Expanded in Four Years from a Little House Accommodating Fourteen to a Modern Institution for One Hundred and Twenty. The "Y" has 1000 Members in Calgary

By M. Clerihew



WITH the rapid growth of a city like Calgary and the natural influx of young women to take positions in stores, offices, schools and as domestics, the problem of housing them safely until they are able to get their bearings is always a serious one.

The women of our city arose to the occasion with a strength and enterprise worthy of the cause.

In July 1907 a meeting was held in Knox church to organize a Young Women's Christian Association.

Miss Little, general secretary for the Dominion gave an address on Association work, after which a Y. W. C. A. committee was formed with Mrs. G. W. Kerby as convenor.

An advisory board was selected from among the prominent men of the city, before whom the ladies laid their plans to collect money to furnish a home for girls.

Mrs. Underwood was unanimously chosen president of the Association.

Although rather pessimistic views were expressed by some of the advisory board, these ladies of great faith and strong hearts rented a house on Fifteenth avenue west which accommodated fourteen girls. Miss Adra Luton, now of Hamilton, Ont., was the first general secretary and under her management the books at the close of the year showed a balance on the right side.

In December, 1908 Miss Luton resigned and Miss Bradshaw was appointed secretary.

The building then occupied soon proved too small to accommodate the large number of young women coming to seek employment in our city, and in April 1907 the board decided to purchase six lots on Twelfth avenue west with the hope of soon being able to erect a home.

Fortunately at that time they were able to secure these centrally located lots for \$11,500, a price which three years later would not have covered one-fourth their value.

By September sufficient funds had been raised by subscriptions from business men, a women's edition of the Herald, a tag day and a refreshment booth at the Calgary exhibition to entirely pay for these lots.

After five strenuous days in November, fifteen thousand dollars was raised with which to start the new

building and in the spring of 1910 it was begun and the corner stone laid on June 1, 1910 by the president Mrs. Underwood.

At the end of the year the Association moved from its former cramped quarters into its new home and in February, 1911 was formally thrown open for public inspection.

When one thinks that in less than four years from its inception the Association was able to present to the young women of the city and those coming in as strangers, one of the best equipped and most beautifully furnished Y. W. C. A. buildings on the continent, one cannot say enough in praise of the women who gave so freely of their time and strength in this undertaking nor of the generosity of the Calgary citizens in providing the means to carry out their plans.

From the very first the new building was filled and girls were daily being turned away. To meet their needs an annex was opened on the fifth floor of the new Underwood block which accommodated as many girls as the main building.

The board is now hoping to be able to put up another building to accommodate those now housed in the annex.

Meals are served in the main building to those in it, the girls from the annex and many others from surrounding rooming houses and at the noon hour to girls from the business district, the average number of meals served per month being 13,821.

A large number of girls who arrived in the city penniless have been given a home until they were in a more prosperous condition.

An employment bureau is conducted which in the last nine months registered 1577 applications for help and placed 890 workers.

The Travellers' Aid met 3085 trains and assisted 8187 girls.

The association now has a paid up membership of 1088 and with its efficient staff has shown that it is not a mere boarding home, but is doing a good work both in the home and with its many outside clubs.

The bible study club has an average attendance of 25. The literature department had a very successful course of lectures and also formed a club for the study of Dickens.

There is a Harmony club for young married women which is invaluable as a social medium as well as an avenue of service.

Other clubs are the sewing, junior

story telling, stenography and type-writing, tennis, gymnasium and swimming.

The staff consists of a general secretary, employment secretary, physical director, superintendent of home and secretary of annex.

According to the financial report, there was a profit of \$4,517.00 in the last year.

DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE

The Colonel Macleod Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire of Calgary, organized October the twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and nine at a public meeting held at the residence of Senator and Mrs. Lougheed, has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the encouragement of the imperial spirit among the young people of the city and has given its funds mainly to the purposes which would inculcate this spirit as will be seen by the following causes receiving donations. Uniforms for cadet corps, boy scout association. The Nelson Chime; South African Memorial, the Mansion house fund for the widows and orphans of the crew of the Titanic, Traveler's Aid W. C. T. U., Calgary Tuberculosis hospital and silver cup presented to cadet corps.

A particular feature of the work in this city of the Colonel Macleod Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire is an Essay Competition open to all students of the city, public or private, in grades corresponding to the three highest grades of the public school curriculum and the first two grades of the high school. The subjects for essays are announced a couple of months previous to the date set for writing and the prizes, handsome sets of leather bound books are presented on Empire day.

VETERAN CLUB WOMAN

Mrs. Spence who is one of the most public spirited women of Calgary is an example of what one woman can accomplish with the will to work for the uplift of humanity.

Last year during her European trip she was a member of the Eugenic Congress of the world held in London, England, which assembled over three thousand delegates. Her club career in Calgary began when she was assistant secretary of the Woman's Hospital Aid in 1910. She was influential in organizing and was a member of the first executive of the Woman's Canadian Club of Calgary. At present she is one of the directors

of the Victorian Order of Nurses and has held that position since the Society's inception in the city, also one of the directors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and a member of the



MRS. SPENCE,

A member of many women's clubs

executive of the local council of women. She is convenor of the Local Council of Women, standing committee on immigration and colonization. She is also secretary of the Colonel Macleod Chapter I. O. D. E. and has had charge of the essay competition for the chapter each year. To her belongs the honor of being the first official representative sent from the Calgary Woman's Canadian Club to the Dominion Association of Canadian Clubs held in Winnipeg in 1911.

In 1913 she was the first official representative from the Col. MacLeod Chapter Daughters of the Empire to attend the Dominion annual meeting at Winnipeg. At this meeting she was elected a councillor of the National executive. In February of this year Mrs. Spence was appointed organizing secretary for the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire of southern Alberta.

WOMEN'S CENTRE



Calgary has outgrown these quarters opened two years ago. More new buildings are contemplated.

THE FUTURE

The past is dead—then why not let it rest?
Ah! foolish heart, why bathe today in tears,
The future is to come—must all its years
Be haunted by this shrouded spectre guest?
Must Autumn sodden leaves forever hide
Sweet flowers of Spring—the fairest, loveliest?

The past is dead, then lend it sweet repose,
Go bury all its sorrow, all its strife.
Ah! troubled heart, how brief a thing is life!
Remember not the whispering of foes,
But mind what thou hast loved—so shall thy days
Be sweet—as with the perfume of a rose.

—E. W. INGRAM.

The Art Centre of Western Canada

Calgary's Town Planning Scheme Includes Preparation for Magnificent Art Gallery---Noted Women Artists Visit Western Centres

By Mrs. W. Roland Winter



WHEN Mr. T. H. Mawson the famous city planning expert, who has been engaged by Calgary to prepare preliminary plans for the city, has completed his work this summer, provision will be made in one of the civic sub-centres for an art gallery equal to the best in Canada.

The progress made by the Calgary Art Association organized two years ago has been so rapid, and the public interest in the organization so keen that the demand for such a building is one of the first to be recognized in the general plan of civic improvement. Of approximately five million dollars to be spent for public buildings in Calgary within the next ten years, a generous portion will be expended to provide a beautiful site and a building as handsome as any of the kind on the continent.

The efforts of the Calgary Art Association, in promoting successful exhibits and in arranging a series of interesting lectures have stimulated the public appreciation of really fine works of art in a city which was until ten years ago, a mere cow town on the edge of civilization. But the foundation of a successful art centre has been laid in a civic recognition of even wider scope. In the organization of one of the first Town Planning Commissions in Canada the city expressed the public desire for a means of expression in the community itself, in the grouping of its beautiful public buildings, the improvement of architecture, the beautifying of parks, streets and homes.

The teaching of art in the public schools, is fostering appreciation of art, in a more definite form; and the organization of classes for more advanced study, under the auspices of the Calgary Art Association, complements the work of the public school.

The facilities afforded by these are adequate to meet the present educational needs of a city of seventy-five thousand.

If the due and proper appreciation of Art in its various branches has been apparently somewhat slow in coming to the majority of the citizens of this western city, the reason is found in the fact that in its early days some of those who came from older civilizations had left behind them pictures and other objects of "bijouterie and vertu" which they were somewhat afraid to bring into the wilds of the unknown country. Others had come of a different stock and knew not of and cared not for, what were the almost necessary luxuries of the man of culture and breeding, and were intent only on the acquisition of some place they could call a "home."

But a home to be a home in its truest sense must be a place of rest and refreshment. It must have pictures upon its walls, a statuette or two of graceful form and perfect line, a bit of china whose old-time beauty of coloring will light up a dim corner, a piece of pottery whose shapely moulding is a source of pleasure to the eye, and books that are such an inward delight and solace.

With the increased capital that has come to so many home seekers in this city of opportunity has come also the desire to beautify the fine houses that have replaced the old time shacks and to become possessed of things artistic and lovely.

Nowadays the dealer in original pictures by artists of repute finds a ready market for such works in Calgary. To those who have bought with a discriminating eye, the mere possession

is an ever increasing pleasure, for the truth of the adage, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," is never truer than when applied to beautiful pictures and fine sculptures.

In a large number of Calgary homes there can be found today a very fine collection of pictures, and it was with a view to encouraging this appreciation of art and extending its sphere of influence that the Calgary Art Association was formed about two years ago. This association is still in its infancy but its members anticipate very shortly the time when the erection of the civic Art Gallery for the housing of such pictures and works of art as the Association may be able to purchase or to accept from generous donors, such subjects to become the proud possession of our citizens for all time.

Through the courtesy of the Board of the Public Library, classes for the

study of drawing and painting have been held there; as also exhibitions of paintings. The first pretentious exhibition consisted of the work accomplished by the students during the preceding months, and a large loan exhibition of excellent works by European artists from the collections of a few of our citizens. This exhibit attracted a large amount of attention.

Last December Calgary was honored by the visit of the Canadian woman artist, Mary Riter Hamilton who has won a Continental reputation and the favorable criticism of such eminent Canadian connoisseurs as Sir Edmund Walker, who characterises her work as "masterful in coloring, adroit in draughtsmanship, deft in the handling of tones and values and poetic in the treatment of atmosphere and sentiment."

Mrs. Hamilton brought with her a collection of her pictures and again,

thanks to the courteous generosity of the Library Board an exhibition nearly two hundred of her works was held in the auditorium of that building.

Among these were several which had previously won a place of honor "on the line" at the Paris Salon and the "Beaux Arts," and which had also been shown within the past year at the exhibitions of her work, held in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, under the distinguished patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, who purchased three of her pictures.

To Calgary was given the privilege of seeing for the first time, the work done by Mrs. Mary Riter Hamilton during the past summer which she spent in Banff and the surrounding neighborhood. This consisted of vivid and forceful portrayals of some of the most familiar spots in the mountains. Two striking pictures of Lake Louise under the different aspects of morning and evening light were particularly noticeable for their fine sense of values and gorgeous coloring. An interesting and somewhat unusual presentation of Emerald Lake with a storm rushing down upon it from the frowning peaks above and enfolding the sombre pines in wraith-like mists was particularly effective. These pictures have been purchased by European collectors and have been sent to the Paris Salon, as have also some splendid portrayals of Indians which were painted by Mrs. Hamilton during her visit to the Morley Reserve for that purpose.

This exhibit was viewed by several thousand of Calgary's citizens and perhaps some of the most interested spectators were the younger members of the community, school children and "old country people" who rejoiced in the opportunity of returning again and again with the habit of those accustomed to the enjoyment of similar exhibitions of paintings.

Calgary is fortunate in having among its residents an artist of such capability as Miss Maud Colclough, who held a very charming exhibit of her painting at St. Hilda's College recently. Miss Colclough is a Canadian woman who has spent several years of study in Europe under distinguished teachers. Her work gives evidence of sound technique, excellent taste, delicate restraint and refinement of feeling. Like the true artist she is singularly modest. Miss Colclough has a charming personality.

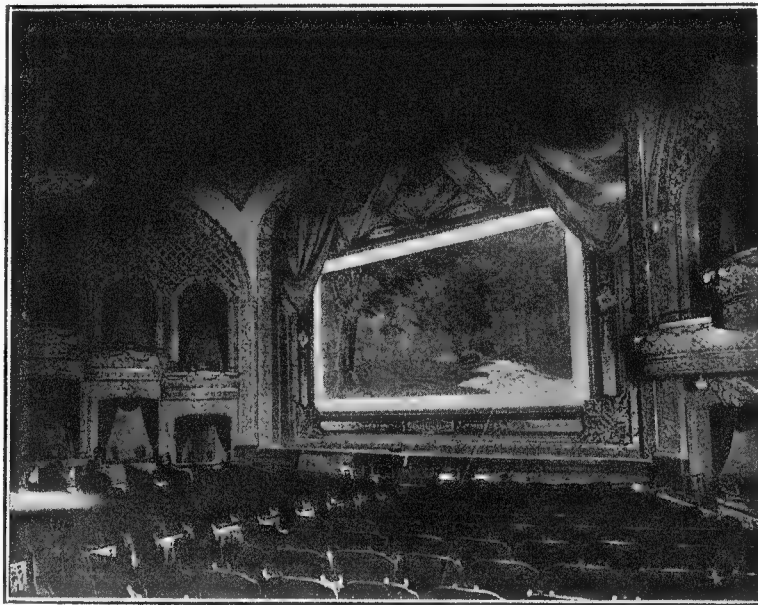
Miss Nina Wright is also another woman artist of the city who does work.

There are also several successful women china painters whose efforts are well known through our Annual Provincial Exhibitions; Miss Moody (an old timer) Mrs. J. Costello (Miss Dolly Reilly) Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Mellor, a new comer and highly qualified teacher of the art.

In the not far distant future we shall see, in conjunction with our other fine buildings an art gallery filled with pictures which will be the proud possession of the city and a joy and inspiration to connoisseur and student alike for generations to come.

The public schools of Calgary are already the possessors of a unique loan collection of very fine pictures, forty in number including several of Van Dyke and at least twenty pictures representative of the best known European landscape artists of the past century. Many fine etchings are also included.

The collection was loaned to the public schools of Calgary by Mr. Chisholm of Crossfield, Alta, formerly of England, and owner of one of the best collections of paintings in western Canada. The pictures are placed in the various schools, being rehung each year.



THE SHERMAN GRAND THEATRE

The new Sherman Grand Theatre is one of the most sumptuous playhouses in Canada. Its seating capacity is 1,620, and its stage is one foot larger than that of the Royal Alexandra in Toronto.

Maxims of Western Women

Cheerfulness, courage — cultivate to you in this world—but look out for them. You need them in your business. the next.

A laugh is as good as a thousand groans in any market.

Don't be discouraged—keep a trying And you will get your wish. Sometimes the very shortest line Pulls up the biggest fish.

If you keep the corners of your mouth turned up you can't feel blue. So bow up, ladies!

Man or woman may hold all sorts of posts if he or she will only hold the tongue.

Queer thing how trouble acts differently on folk. Kind of like hot weather—sours milk but sweetens apples.

Look in her face to meet thy neighbor's soul— Not on her garments to detect a hole.

You may not get all that's coming

Cheap thinking and hard kicking are the things that are sending this country to the demnition bow-wows. —Ali Baba.

Heaven never helps the woman who will not act. Let's keep busy.

In life as in whist, hope nothing from the way the cards may be dealt to you. Play the cards, whatever they be, to the best of your skill.

This life is for progress, Don't sigh about Luck; The battles are won By the soldiers with Pluck.

Like a postage stamp, a man's value depends on his ability to stick to a thing till he gets there.

Beyond all tears there is a God Who notes our good intent; And not alone the good we've done, But too, the good we've meant.

MUSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE WEST

By Mrs. W. Roland Winter.

The geographical location of Calgary is favorable to the advancement of musical interests, and within the past five years Calgary has been visited by the most famous musical artists in the world.

The fact that Melba drew the record audience of her latest American tour in Calgary is sufficient evidence that Calgary can justly lay claim to being a city of music lovers.

The last five years have been gratifying development and a noticeable improvement in the number and character of the musical attractions which have been offered to the few who look upon the art of music as a necessary adjunct to their enjoyment of life.

In the pioneer days of the city Mr. J. S. Dennis was one of the earliest to create and stimulate an interest in things musical. At that time the advent of one of the world's great artists partook of the nature of angels' visits—they were so few and far between.

The first Queen of Song to give a concert in Calgary was Canada's own magnificent artist and charming woman—Madame Albani, who brought with her a small company of assisting artists who were well known in the world beyond the seas.

There is a pretty little story in connection with that first visit of the great singer. The weather man had been unkind and Calgary's streets in those days were pitfalls for the unwary who ventured forth along ave-

nues dark and dreary. On the eventful night of the concert when Madame Albani's carriage drew up at the portal of the building then known as Hull's opera house, a river of mud of uncertain depth and wicked looking sliminess flowed between the chariot steps and the threshold of the hall.

The great singer in her robes of shimmering satin hesitated to alight, uncertain how that chasm was to be bridged. From among the little knot of interested spectators gathered at the doorway a modern Raleigh stepped forth and flung his fur-lined coat across that Stygian pool and Albani walked dry-shod into the concert hall. A charming portrait with her autograph is a treasured souvenir of that courtly incident of days that were not all "wild and woolly."

Albani paid a subsequent visit to Calgary some four or six years later, bringing with her the singer Muriel Foster and Adele Verne, the English pianiste, whose playing was so like a man's in its forcefulness. Since then the city has been honored by the visits of many musicians of distinction: Antoinette Dolores, Tribelli Watkin Mills, Glen Hall, Riccardo Martin, Alice Neilson, the incomparable Schuman-Heink, Melba, whose tones of liquid silver have thrilled so many thousands of her hearers; Nordica, the greatest "Isolde;" Bispham, always a perfect artist.

Among violinists we have had Marie Hall, Mischa Elman, Kubelik and Kocian, and lastly the young girl who has won such reclamation in all the great music centres of the world, and whose

brown eyes first saw the light of day in this prairie city—Kathleen Parlow.

The pianists have included such famous performers as Mark Hamburg, Vladimir de Pachman, Scharwenka, Rudolf Faury—and who can say how many more renowned artists we may welcome with open arms when that ideal concert hall for the speedy erection of which all music lovers are praying, is an accomplished fact.

Perhaps the organization which has done more than anything else to encourage the development of music along the best and highest lines, is that of the "Apollo Choir." The ruling spirits of this society have proved themselves to be philanthropists, for the work which they have undertaken was not entered into with the mere desire of making money. They have given excellent performances introducing choral works of the highest class to their audiences and engaging good artists for the interpretation of the solo work. Furthermore the Apollo Choir brought to the city the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra. If the choir had done nothing else worthy of commendation that "act alone should call down blessings innumerable upon its members from the music lovers of Calgary. How large a part the visits of the St. P. S. O. has played in the movement that is at present under consideration for the formation of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, it would be difficult to say. Let those of us who love music for its own sake join heart and hand in bringing this new development to a speedy and successful issue.

The choirs of most of the churches from time to time have given highly creditable performances, both sacred and secular.

There is also an amateur operatic society which has successfully produced musical comedy and there is also a woman's musical club organized last winter with a membership of nearly one hundred. This club was formed to encourage the study of music in its various branches and to foster a proper appreciation of its beauty; also to encourage the habit of expressing their pleasure in admirable performances. Its membership includes several musicians of European training.

A few more months will witness the completion of plans already advanced for a Calgary symphony orchestra, which proposes to do much for our musical development by giving several concerts during the year and devoting some of these especially to the children of the city. How great an asset this must prove in musical progress perhaps is only fully realized by the few.

If the musical taste of our boys and girls is accustomed from infancy to listen to only what is best and most inspiring and elevating in music, the knell of rag-time abominations is rung and who knows how soon some embryo Caruso or future Tetrazzini may be whistling or singing to us the "Preislied," or the jewel song from "Faust," instead of such melodies (?) as "Oh, You Beautiful Doll?"

What a glorious opportunity for our plutocrats!

THIRTEEN YEARS AT CALGARY THEATRES

By Mrs. W. Roland Winter.

The rapid development of Calgary, within six years, from a typical prairie show town, to be the proud possessor of one of the largest and most finely equipped theatres in Canada, is interestingly portrayed by Mrs. W. R. Winter of Calgary in the following original letter.

Calgary's new theatre the Sherman Grand opened one year ago, has the largest stage of any theatre in Canada and seats 1500 people. This is magnificently equipped and has already housed the most famous stars in America. For three days each week, the theatre is given over to high-class vaudeville, being on the Orpheum circuit.

Dear Priscilla, it is a long time since I made you a promise to keep you au courant with a subject dear to your heart. By the way what is the name of your new book, "Art among the Aborigines?" the alliteration sounds good! You would have thought most of us were Aborigines, Eskimos or Fizi Islanders, if you had sat and suffered through the performance of some of the exponents of the Dramatic Art in this city of ours in days that now have happily been left behind us.

Oh, how the opportunities have loomed large on the horizon since then. Do you remember the little hall of which I told you that once did duty for I told you that once did duty for concert room and theatre, with all its hopeless and heart-rendering make shifts? Well at any rate, "Hull's Opera House" which was at no period of its existence what you might term an idyllic spot for the presentation of your favorite art, was several degrees better than that. It looked not unlike a barn, with an added storey of a gallery from which elevated position the audience of the "tough" and "would-be tough variety, made audible comments of appreciation or otherwise, on the performers. The "otherwise" sometimes acquired a material form. I remember one unfortunate youth who was struggling hard with conceit versus inefficiency and whose methods did not appease the critics in those old side-galleries, being the recipient of a choice bouquet

consisting of various objects more at home in the "Stock-pot" of a farmhouse kitchen than as an offering to budding genius, that should have been nipped earlier in its career. And yet on e again, when there was a raid on the purveyors of the not altogether harmless egg, and the whole stock in trade of the town was requisitioned as a means of expressing a protest against the awful trash, some ill-advised barn-stormers had seen fit to present for the delectation of our theatre goers.

Then one fine day a "prominent citizen" built the Lyric Theatre. The oldtimers were properly grateful for that mercy. In that same Lyric we rejoiced in the finished acting of Mrs. Fiske, who was, I think, the first real theatrical "star" of any magnitude to visit Calgary. She came twice, first with "The New York Idea," and secondly with Ibsen's "Rosmersholm," which latter was somewhat too serious for our audiences of that time.

Then we had Florence Roberts in the "House of Bondage," and an excellent supporting company as had also Mrs. Fiske on her previous visits.

The Lyric made a fairly good concert hall, for it was here that Marie Hall, the violinist, made her appearance in Calgary, before an audience packed to the doors. Many performances of more than average merit took place here, and in those days there were good amateurs in the town, whose work in many instances surpassed most of our visiting professionals.

A sprinkling of fairly good musical comedies always drew big houses; there was almost certain to be one performer who repaid one for the inefficiencies of the others.

Calgary again expressed its gratitude when the Empire theatre was built as a home for vaudeville. You might feel certain that you would see two or three "turns" which would be excellent of their kind. Many a tabloid drama has been staged there and played with delightful and conscientious finish.

The Lyric held our first performance of grand opera, which financially almost broke the "house." Some of the artistes were excellent, but our people were not ready for grand opera,

and therefore "kicked" at the prices.

And now to get to the reason for this screed. Can you not take a run over to this country and see the finest theatre in the Dominion? We have it here, verb: sap: Come and play in it and go back and tell them at home, what opportunity this town has built for Thespians.

It is our "Grand Theatre"—grand in more in name. The interior decorations are beautiful; the seating accommodation roomy and comfortable—and lastly from your point of view, the most important parts of the whole, the acoustics and the stage.

As a small boy remarked, who sneaked in on one occasion when it was my privilege to "go behind"—"Gee, but this is some stage!" And so it is. No need here to spoil your best effects because the flies are so low, or the wings so narrow, or the floor so shallow that you have to "cut out" picturesque windows or alcoves, and leave the staircase of the baronial hall reposing in the baggage car! You can "set" it all and with room to spare. Being adventurous, I have wandered upstairs and down and heard equally well in front or back seat.

It was fitting that such a building should first open its portals to perhaps the greatest, and certainly the most intellectual, cultured and finished actor on the English-speaking stage today — Forbes-Robertson—not the least among those distinguished for the King's birthday honors. It is not presumption on the part of a long time worshipper at the shrine of dramatic art, to say that his work in the "Passing of the Third Floor Back" was the most absolutely perfect and spiritually beautiful portrayal that has ever been seen on any stage.

His supporting company was exceedingly well-balanced, each member fitting his or her part admirably in every detail. Such a performance was a great lesson in more than the perfection of acting. The celebrated Canadian actress, Margaret Anglin, brought with her in "Green Stockings" the original "Douglas Cattermole," of Draycott; and Reeves Smith, whom I remember as one of the boys in "Charlie's Aunt."

Our most recent English actor of

distinction was Lewis Waller, in a play of very different character, "The Marriage of Convenience." I believe I am right in saying that he played to the biggest houses the "Grand" has yet known. With him were Madge Titheradge, whose performance as the "Countesse de Candale" was delightful, so fresh and charming in its every mood. Lewis Waller has lost none of the the fascination of the days when he was a matinee idol; his art has become if possible more finished as the years have sped onward. Annie Hughes as the Maid "Mannon" was no stranger to many of our "old country" theatre goers and that sterling actor, Dodsworth so long associated with the late Sir Henry Irving was welcomed by many among the audiences as an old friend.

These actors and actresses one and all have expressed themselves delighted with our beautiful theatre, and they will do much to spread the fame of our city as a city of big opportunity for the presentment of the drama in its highest and most finished form.

The "Grand" owes its existence to a member of the Canadian "Upper House," Senator Lougheed, who if he had done nothing else for Calgary (and entre nous he has done much for the advancement of his home town) would on this score alone have earned the good will and gratitude of all lovers of the drama whether before or behind the curtain.

Then coming to the present. Last night saw Blanche Bates and her company in "The Witness for the Defence," among that company being Frank Cooper, for many years with Sir Henry Irving. With the music of her voice and the witchery of her personality still fresh in my heart, refuse to give you details of the representation; it would spoil the effect, on me at least. I want to selfishly keep this as long as possible and to enjoy thinking over the delights of again seeing finished acting, absolutely perfect of its kind.

Ponder these facts, my friend, across the seas, and come and see for yourself how fitting is the shrine that is the proud possession of theatre-goers of this Golden West. Yours as ever,

AN EXILED THESPIAN,

O. R. W.

Organized Charities in Calgary

In the West Efforts are Directed to Prevention Rather than Alleviation. Paupers and Poorhouses are Unknown. Newspaper Conducts Unique Philanthropy.

By Eleanor MacLennan, Sunshine Editor, The Herald.



IN THIS new and prosperous country the demands on charitable endeavor are not great. Yet any city with a population of 75,000 is bound to offer problems to those women who make it their personal responsibility the world over, to care for the needy and to relieve distress. In times of business depression following the gigantic booms, numbers of immigrants are sometimes left stranded and helpless for a season, and ill health sometimes interferes seriously with the business of making a living. There is however no permanent pauper population and the workhouse and the poorhouse are unknown institutions in the province of Alberta. Consequently such charities as it is necessary for the women to support include hospitals, temporary boarding houses, free employment bureaux, and occasional assistance to families who through their lack of familiarity with local conditions, find themselves temporarily in need.

The people of Calgary have tackled this problem in a business-like way. All the charitable organizations in the cities are affiliated with one central body, the Associated Charities, for which the city of Calgary employs a trained staff and provides the necessary funds. This system of co-operation prevents overlapping and waste; and enables the city to bring together and harmonize all the forces in operation for the alleviation of distress.

During the past year 1,200 people were assisted to their feet during temporary stress by this organization.

The aim of the Association is, to make people independent and self-reliant, and so, through the free employment bureau, as well as through any other available channel, situations are obtained for those who are out of employment. During the last 12 months hundreds of men and women have been assisted in obtaining both casual jobs and permanent situations, and, today, acknowledge with practical thankfulness the kindness of those who assisted them in their hour of need.

Perhaps one of the most difficult features of the work, is the problem of the homeless man. There are in Calgary, as in every large city, hundreds of what might be termed drifters. Alone in the world, they wander from place to place, and oft-times become a great detriment, if not a positive menace, to the well being of a city. One of the strong principles of the Association is, that, "if a man will not work he shall not eat." The problem of finding an outlet for their none too willing activities, is solved, in the winter by the woodyard, where the otherwise out-of-works receive board and lodging in return for so many hours labor on the woodpile. During the summer months the majority of these wanderers gravitate towards the grading camps, making this feature of the work much lighter than during the colder weather. Of course the greatest of all problems in this, as in every other work of a similar nature, is the financial one.

Last year the total expenditure of the Association reached the sum of

\$13,500.67, while their receipts totalled \$13,136.63. These included a \$3,500 grant from the city, various donations both large and small, from business firms, private individuals, churches, etc., as well as the proceeds from Tag Day, Sept. 1st, when the sum of \$2,300 was realized. Although the balance is fortunately on the right side, it is a very small one, and there is ample opportunity for those who appreciate this work to show their appreciation in a practical way.

The staff of the Association consists of the Supt. Rev. A. D. McKillop, his assistant Mr. Kenneth W. McNicoll, and the stenographer; an exceedingly small staff, to carry on such an extensive and many sided work. Mr. McKillop is well known in our city and although born in Hamilton, he spent most of his youthful years in Toronto. Before entering into religious and philanthropic work Mr. McKillop represented a well known business firm and, in their interests, traveled for several years directly across the Continent. Later on, relinquishing bright prospects, which might soon have been realized, he devoted his life entirely to the uplifting of the fallen and the helping of the needy. First of all in the Y. M. C. A. work, and then in the Mission field (The West Indies) Mr. McKillop spent 15 years of his life, solely for the good of others. Soon after coming to Calgary he was asked, on account of his varied practical business experience to assume the office which he now holds, and which he has for the last two years, so effectively filled. His secretary Mr. Kenneth W. McNicoll, a native of Oban, Argyllshire, was a clerk in the Civil Service for many years in Glasgow and London, previous to his coming to Canada. He possesses characteristics which are invaluable in the work in which he is at present engaged; promptness, exactness, perseverance and untiring energy, endowed also with a remarkable memory for both names and faces; he is a terror to anyone who has ever, either by imposition or fraud, tried to obtain and such must hereafter give the As-

sociated Charities a wide berth, help, of which they were undeserving, otherwise they will in all probability find themselves in the stern grip of the law.

The organization has a peculiar value to the city, in that its officers are constantly in touch with the most up-to-date organizations in the world, and bring to the city a knowledge of the best and latest methods for the prevention of pauperism, a condition very undesirable in this new country.

In affiliation with this organization, various women's clubs and philanthropic societies are working toward distinct ends.

The General Hospital of the city is supported by the Women's Hospital Aid and the Girl's Hospital Aid. A Convalescent Home is maintained by a group of women. The first tuberculosis hospital in the province was established here through the efforts of the Woman's Canadian Club, and was later maintained by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society; it has now been taken over by the city and a municipal sanatorium will be built this year at a cost of \$15,000, for the treatment of incipient cases. The W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. A. with the assistance of the Ladies Aids of the various churches maintains the Travellers Aid Staff of two deaconesses. The Victorian Order of Nurses is supported by the women of the city.

Calgary has one of the few branches of the International Sunshine Society, a charitable organization which is differently conducted from that of any other organization. Instead of the regular officers and executive it is conducted solely by one person. Miss Eleanor MacLennan editor of the woman's department of the Calgary Herald. The work is all done through the medium of the press and the hundreds of readers who have taken active part in relieving distress among the poor of the city and the "passing on" of kindness is a splendid demonstration of what one person can do with the power of the press behind. There are two other Sunshine Societies conducted by newspapers in the Dominion, one on the Winnipeg Telegram and the other by the Edmonton Journal, which was inaugurated by Miss MacLennan last January.

The Herald branch has a store room fitted up with bins and cupboards which are always filled with clothing for the needy of the city and surrounding country. It delegates to its care principally, women and children.

Since its inauguration in Calgary in February of 1912 it has become a telling force for general philanthropy.

Its efforts are mainly for the poor immigrant families from the old land who are pouring into this country in great numbers every year. The sunshine editor personally investigates every case that is brought to her notice, then writes up the details of the family's condition and advises the readers as to what help is needed and how they can be of assistance.

There is no membership fee; the performance of some kind deed is all that is required to become a member of the International Sunshine, hence there is a very large membership not only in the city but throughout the province and wherever the Herald circulates. The work has tested well the traditional generosity of the western people and borne out their reputation in that respect to a degree that surpassed all expectations.

Last year many boxes of clothing were shipped out to families in the rural districts; also reading material to people out of reach of a post office. Thousands of garments have been received and passed on during the year and about two hundred families re-



MRS. D. A. MCKILLOP

Matron of the Convalescent Home, and closely connected with the Associated Charities.

ceived gifts of groceries, furniture clothing, fuel, bedding, delicacies and toys.

Employment is procured through the medium of the Herald.

At the Christmas season about two hundred families were found who were not really in need of charity but were unable to give their children the good things so necessary for the celebration of the festival season.

A Santa Claus fund was started and the results accruing exceeded all expectations. Through the generosity of the public over one thousand children were gladdened by a visit from that grand old traditional Santa Claus. Toys, candy and clothing were not only provided but substantial Christmas dinners including a turkey and those little delicacies for the yuletide season. Out of the \$2,064.25 contributed the sum of \$1,488.20 was expended for those who otherwise would not have known the joy of Christmas; and the balance distributed among the various local charitable institutions and hospitals.

The society never solicits money; it is run entirely without expense, and only has one fund which is used for emergency cases. To this fund last year the sum of \$1,449.17 was contributed which was considered very gratifying.

Among the philanthropic organizations of Calgary, the Benevolent Society occupies a unique and useful place. It is an organization of young women who are banded together to do work for worthy charitable objects. The membership of the society is strictly limited to 25, all of whom are workers. There is usually a waiting list of applicants for membership and those who are already on the roll are supposed to attend with diligence to the duties of the society, being subject to fine for neglect.

The president of the society Mrs. J. H. Woods of Elbow Park, who was its originator and who has held its presiding office ever since its inception, has the excellent faculty of arousing the enthusiasm and maintaining the energy of the members with the result that the society has performed much useful work since its



MRS. WM. CARSON

Convenor of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Women's Canadian Club, and officer of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Mrs. Carson founded the first Tuberculosis Hospital in Calgary.

organization. One reason for this is that the membership of the society is congenial, and its meetings, in addition to being diligent are pleasing and companionable.

The benevolent Society was first organized at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Woods on January 18th, 1911.

The membership is constituted mainly by women of means and leisure who have an ardent desire to pass on the good things they enjoy.

Although not confined at all in its scope, the society first began to work for the Children's Aid Society. Later it turned its efforts towards the Women's Hospital Aid Society and joined forces during the Lenten season and made violets for the hospital Violet Day, which was held on Easter Monday.

During the following year they arranged in co-operation with the Girl's Hospital Aid a Scarf Bazaar, which was an overwhelming success, financially, and netted a considerable sum of money in donations to the General Hospital.

A series of delightful afternoon bridge parties were held at the homes of the various members which proved a great success not only in a financial way but in a social sense, as they became a medium for women becoming better acquainted and strangers were welcomed and made the acquaintance of some of the charming women of the city.

Thousands of the violets for the Hospital Violet Day of 1913 were from the hands of these women; chrysanthemums were made and sold to the various tea rooms the proceeds of the latter being handed over to the Tuberculosis Hospital. The support of a nurse at the Children's Shelter and the opening of a lending library at the hospital are the latest endeavors of this energetic band of women.

Among the somewhat recently organized institutions of the city, perhaps there is not one that has filled a

deeper or more long felt need, than the Convalescent Home.

The preponderating percentage of homeless persons in Calgary, a new city to which thousands are yearly attracted from abroad, has created a condition which this institution meets.

In the winter of 1911 the work was organized through the individual efforts of Mrs. J. J. Baker with the assistance of Mrs. Tarry who offered her services as matron gratuitously and who has lately been succeeded by Mrs. Ewing.

It has been generously supported by private subscriptions and provides an available shelter for homeless patients who are discharged from the hospitals before the period of convalescence is complete.

* * *

In the scheme of providence the west was designed to be the land of opportunity. It has been the golden hope of the men of lost fortunes and last chances. But the westerners have realized, in one generation of pioneering that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." And with civilized foresight they are endeavoring to apply the knowledge of experience to the prevention rather than the alleviation of the suffering. This is the purpose of every private and public philanthropic effort.

In one movement the province bridged the long experience of the east and established the most modern legal machinery for the manufacturing of good citizens out of the untrained and neglected children of parents, who somehow have missed the last opportunity of the golden west. These children are not many, in proportion to the population; the country can afford to give them the best! And in spite of some obstacles, the country does give to them generously.

Calgary is spending \$50,000 this year to replace the present children's shelter with a group of cottages as a public shelter for the reception of neglected children whose later destinies are foster homes in the city and country. The city already maintains a Juven-

ile Court, modelled after the most modern institutions of this kind; but handled better than many and capable of more satisfactory results, since the work of the court is confined as yet to the supervision of a very limited number of delinquents.

The city and province together maintain a staff of trained workers, probation officers, and deaconesses in social service, matrons, servants, trained nurses and trained teachers for this department of civic service.

Although there are but three known cases of subnormal children in the city, the public school board will shortly open in connection with the special school at the Children's Shelter, a school for the sub-normal children of the city, perfectly equipped and directed by a specially trained supervisor.

All this will have been accomplished in less than three years.

* * *

Few people who are familiar with the splendid hospitals of Calgary and

who patronize the annual hospital ball—a very gorgeous affair for which the society woman orders her gown from Paris, London or New York, realize that it is not more than eight or nine years ago that these same women were hemming bed linen by the light of kerosene lamps for the patients who were brought in here from the ranches and the homesteads one hundred miles away.

Nine years ago Calgary had no waterworks, no electric light, no street cars, no pavements, no concrete sidewalks—the women worked very hard in their homes and they faced the problem of keeping their families comfortable in mere shacks. Yet in those days, the women of those homes found time and opportunity to organize a hospital aid, a society which, is now one of the most important in the charitable work of the city, and which moved by the leading spirits of those dauntless old timers, still keeps pace with the necessities of a city of 75,000 people, with hospitals, modern in every detail.

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Prominent Calgarians

Representative Men Whose Efforts Have Been Instrumental in the Moulding of a Great City

MAYOR H. A. SINNOTT

At the time when Calgary is undergoing industrial transformation second to no city in the entire universe, Mr. H. A. Sinnott, Calgary's mayor, is undoubtedly one of the prime factors in the upbuilding of Alberta's greatest city. Realizing the task before him, Mayor Sinnott has worked vigorously for the betterment of the affairs of the city since assuming office last year. He is daily proving his worth to the citizens of Calgary who gave him the highest honor within their power.

Mr. Sinnott was born in Studholm, New Brunswick and educated in the high school at Sussex, N. B. After taking a course in the Mt. Allison University, he taught school at Gagetown and Moncton, N. B. In 1900, Mr. Sinnott came west, locating in Calgary where he became principal of the Calgary high school which position he held from 1903 to 1907. He was elected chairman of the School Board in 1907. After five years at the head of the Calgary Board of Education, Mr. Sinnott entered the political field as an aspirant for Mayor, being elected by a large majority. Mr. Sinnott was admitted to the Alberta bar in 1911 having studied law under T. M. Tweedie, K. C. M. P. P.

COMMISSIONER A. G. GRAVES

The man most responsible for the development of Calgary's excellent power plant is Public Utilities Commissioner Graves. Mr. Graves, being of a mechanical turn of mind, has taken a particular interest in the city's light and power utilities which have shown to be a financial success from every point of view. Since his appointment as Commissioner in 1908, Mr. Graves has worked hard and accomplished much toward the betterment of Calgary's wonderful system of public utilities which have attracted much attention throughout the States.

Commissioner Graves was born in Lincoln county, England, in 1877. At the age of twenty he left his mother country for Canada, coming west to British Columbia the same year. After spending a year in the coast province, Mr. Graves located in Calgary. In 1905 he was elected alderman for a term of three years at the expiration of which he was appointed City Commissioner. During the past year he has been devoting his energy to the light, power and street railway utilities which have progressed wonderfully under his administration.

CITY COMPTROLLER W. C. WOOD

From commercial traveler to city comptroller is the remarkable step taken



MAYOR H. A. SINNOTT

en by W. C. Wood, one of the pioneer city officials of Calgary. Mr. Wood was appointed to his present position by the city council in 1910 out of a field of able men. That the choice was a wise one has been a well-established fact since assuming office. Mr. Wood is an ex-newspaper man having received his early experience on the Kansas City Star and Topeka Capitol. His favorite pastime is baseball and he takes delight in most any form of athletics.

Mr. Wood was born in Denver, Illinois in 1873. He attended the high school at Lawrence, Kansas and also the Kansas State University. Coming to Alberta in 1896, Mr. Wood secured a position as teacher in the public schools at Leduc where he remained until 1900 when he engaged in the dry-goods business at Edmonton. In 1903 Mr. Wood removed to Fernie, B. C. where he conducted a general store for seven years. He came to Calgary in 1909 as a commercial traveler and was appointed as city comptroller the following year.

CHIEF OF POLICE CUDDY

Calgary's superb police department is alone due to the metropolitan tactics inaugurated by Chief of Police Alfred Cuddy, who, during his short term of office has placed the local force on a par with any in the entire Dominion. After a little over a year as the head of the Calgary department, Chief Cuddy has introduced more efficiency into the force than all of his predecessors combined. Perhaps his most noticeable act of progress has been in the establishment of four sub-stations, two of which are considered to be the best in all Canada. Chief Cuddy also introduced the

present up-to-date uniform now being worn by the city's protectors and which have added greatly to the appearance of the members of the department. The re-arrangement of working hours, making it easier for the officers, is another reform fathered by Mr. Cuddy.

Chief Cuddy is without doubt, one of the most widely known police officials of the Dominion, having served thirty years on the Toronto force before coming to Calgary as Chief. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to Canada a young man, locating in Toronto where he joined the police department. He served 20 years as an officer and ten years as an inspector. Chief Cuddy was appointed at Toronto a year ago last March when he came to Calgary to take charge of the local force. As the head of the Calgary Police Department he has been a marked success.

FIRE CHIEF, JAMES SMART

Calgary can boast of the best equipped fire department of any city of its size in the entire world. The one man responsible for this distinction is Fire Chief James Smart, who organized the first volunteer fire department in the village of Calgary in 1885, and who has been at the head of the local fire-fighters for the past 16 years. Through the efforts of Chief Smart, Calgary secured the first electric aerial fire-fighting truck ever built. Shortly after New York City placed an order for eight of the same type. He advocated auto trucks three years ago when some of the larger cities of the States were still using the horse. Chief Smart has established a reputation as an authority on fire-fighting throughout the entire North American conti-

ment, as is shown by the number of offices he now holds in various organizations of national firemen.

James Smart was born in Scotland in 1865 and came to Canada in 1881. Two years later he came West and located in Calgary, then but a village. Realizing the necessity for fire prevention he organized a volunteer fire brigade. He has gradually worked himself up to the highest position in the department which he has held for 16 years. Chief Smart has been President of the Provincial Firemen's Association since its organization six years ago. He is an ex-president of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association, and one of the vice-presidents of the International Fire Chiefs' Association, which meets in New York this fall, and which will be attended by fire chiefs from every large city of the entire universe. Chief Smart is proud of his accomplishments as head of the Calgary department and he has good reasons for being so, as no other city in the world can equal the efficiency of the local equipment.

M. D. GEDDES

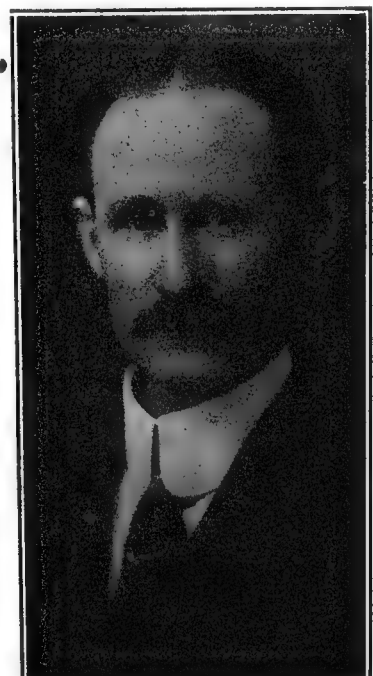
One of the most noticeable features in the upbuilding of Calgary is the number of comparatively youthful men who have attained to positions of prominence in industrial and financial development in the progress of the Western Provinces. The name of Malcolm Daniel Geddes is well known in real estate circles in Calgary, where he has a most extensive business.

Mr. Geddes was born in Wick, Caithnessshire, Scotland, in 1867. With his parents he came to Canada in 1877. He received his education in the public schools of Scotland, which was continued in the Ontario Agricultural College and Guelph Business College. After receiving the position as foreman at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Mr. Geddes accepted the position as Associate Editor of the "Farm Advocate," Winnipeg. In 1905 he resigned this position and started the "Farm and Ranch Review," the first agricultural publication in the Territories.

After four years at this Mr. Geddes associated himself with Herbert T. Sheffield in the real estate business. Following a rapid growth the firm established an office in London, England. The success of this prominent firm has been due to the foresight of Mr. Geddes and his discrimination in the settlement of intricate financial problems and his broad outlook over the field of finance. Mr. Geddes is director of the Herald Western Company, Limited; the A. Mitchell Nursery Company, and still retains an interest in the "Farm and Ranch Review."



ALDERMAN S. G. FREEZE
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M. D. GEDDES

Banff--The Playground of the West

Calgarians Make Merry in Favored Resort of World's Tourists, where Every Amusement is Provided by the Beneficence of Nature

By Alice Elliott.

Letter from the society reporter to an erstwhile classmate.

C. P. R. Hotel
Banff, May 25.

Dear Mate:—I am as you see by the address in Banff, the wonderful, Banff, the picturesque Banff, the play ground of Alberta. To each and every one of the above epithets I voice a hearty amen.

But with a weekend population of between five and six thousand people, the society reporter has little time to enjoy the scenery. For the last two years Banff has been so crowded with tourists that every nook and corner overflows. Tents are put up in the parks to accommodate the influx of people and on several occasions half a dozen sleeping cars have been sent up from Calgary to provide shelter. The C. P. R. hotel, that splendid baronial-looking pile as palatially equipped as any New York hotel, has already been enlarged to a capacity of 800 guests and the five other hotels and the sanitarium have been extended over considerably.

While the permanent population is scarcely 1,000 people, the summer population is three times this number and during the week-ends, here the gayest of the gay, frequently six thousand people flogather.

It is the week-end rendezvous for all the tired business men in Alberta. Calgarians think no more of running up here, a distance of ninety miles to spend Sunday with their families scattered through the pine forests, than you people of going out to a band concert in the park.

There are people here from every corner of the world. One may meet an English duke or a Japanese prince, or an American steel magnate on any of the paths around the C. P. R. hotel. The rotunda shelters the most cosmopolitan gathering to be found anywhere in the world outside of the Savoy in London. And the dances here are marvelous affairs. Calgary society women who spend the week-end at this fashionable rendezvous usually order their dinner gowns from Paris or New York. It is almost equal to Newport, when the season is at its height.

Of course all Banff is not patterned on this fashion plate. Even the palatial C. P. R. hotel shelters hundreds of noted people who prefer sweaters and tweeds and solid comfort. And there are hundreds of campers and bungalows where people live the simple life.

Banff offers an endless variety of amusement. Mountain climbing, baths, canoeing, motor boating, horse-back riding, driving and all sorts of athletic sports. The sumptuous automobile is the only thing barred out; autos are not allowed off the main road which runs through the park from Calgary to Vancouver. But the motorists have wonderful opportunities. The government automobile road just completed, from Calgary to Golden is one of the most marvelous motor drives on the continent. The Calgary automobile Club frequently holds a week-end meet at Banff and one hundred and twenty-five cars were recently in the procession for the entire distance of ninety miles. The road is so fine that the trip can be made in about ten hours.

The scenery through the foothill ranching country, the Morley Indian Reserve, past Kananaskes falls, the mining country about Canmore, and on into the very heart of the mountains, is too wonderful for description.

I have been indulging in the baths, which are the craze of several hundred semi-invalids.

There are two swimming pools in connection with this hotel, one of much colder water than the other. This water is piped from the hot sulphur springs far up Sulphur moun-

tain and is delightful for bathing. The pools are beautiful, all white tile and plate glass with splendid places for diving.

Across the village is a natural basin where many people bathe. But the cave near this basin is really wonderful. A famous old Scotchman, who is a perfect miser with his good good nature pilots you through a mysterious tunnel hewn through solid rock. On each side you can hear the rush of water and the fumes of sulphur grow stronger as you go on. Then suddenly the tunnel widens out and you are in a circular cave perhaps thirty feet across.

A narrow ledge runs around about and in the centre is a pool of emerald green water. The bottom of the pool is of the finest deposit of sulphur through which bubbles of gas burst and come wiggling up to the surface. Then suddenly with a great bubbling a little spring seems to start up from the bottom and will boil and bubble for several minutes before it subsides.

I had a wild desire to hang by my toes to the ledge and feel if the water was hot but I thought our guide of the Heather Hills might not approve. As ever mate, life to me is just one squelshed impulse after another.

But to return to the cave. It is almost a perfect dome and is lighted by a circular opening in the top which comes out far up the mountain side. Through this hole somewhere about the time that Cleopatra developed a sneaking regard for poisonous reptiles, the boiling waters of a geyser were thrown high into the air. Now the hollowed cave and the spasmodic bubbling of the still green waters is all that remains to warn us that the old mountain isn't yet a dead one though it has grown subdued and slow.

This cave has a curious fascination for me. It supplies a great field for imagination.

Some energetic guests climbed to the top of Sulphur Mountain this afternoon but personally I always approved of the man who slept while his companions toiled upward so I followed his example. It really is a beautiful mountain with the tiniest observatory on the topmost peak. J. Rufus has since informed me with a badly-concealed consciousness of superior endeavor, that he escorted his wife to the very door of the observatory.

"If you doubt it, my dear," added J. Rufus, whose most confidential whisperings, let me add, are like unto a brass band, "If you doubt it, go up yourself, and on the very door you will find the words May 25, 1913, John R. Belmont, and his own wife."

Needles to say mate, I took his word for it, and left J. Rufus to reckon with his wife.

The thing about this place in which your athletic soul would revel is the canoeing. There is at least ten miles of it winding between the most wonderful mountains and woods you could ever imagine. The current is not swift and to drift down the river and look at the mountain tops so close to the clouds and to really indulge in the luxury of being unreasonably moralistic, is a joy that doesn't come my way very often. I always end up by wondering how the Lord ever bothered making humans after he finished with the Rocky mountains.

But for your own peace of mind, mate, I will tell you that everyone who visits Banff isn't as much in love with it as I. Do you know that J. Rufus, actually produced a note book and while the rest of us were dumb with admiration, he figured up how much the sulphur formations in the wonderful cave, would be worth per cubic foot. He reminds me of the

milkman who looked sadly at Niagara falls and murmured "what a waste of water."

And the Monocle is fearfully agitated because the river does not flow the other way, but then, an Englishman to be happy must find fault.

Each Saturday evening we have such jolly dances. The sun-room where the dances are held is a magnificent apartment surrounded by little alcoves separated by pillars and containing green wicker tables and the most comfortable chairs ever.

Compared with Eastern resorts it is not at all expensive. In fact I know of hotels in the white mountains in New Hampshire that while not nearly so comfortable as the C. P. R., are much more expensive.

There is really no place in all Canada so all-satisfying as this wonderful resort. When you come out next summer we shall spend a fortnight here before we go to the Alpine Club camp.—Mollie.

Letter from the philosopher to his friend John Barton.

C. P. R. Hotel, Banff,
May 24, 1913.

Dear Jack:—You will doubtless be surprised to hear from me from this little spot in the heart of the Rockies but I stopped off by chance and so enchanted am I that Lord knows when I'll get up my nerve to pull out.

It is a great place Jack.

I came up from Calgary on the Vancouver express and landed late, stepped out on the platform into the biggest, gayest crowd of pleasure seekers it has ever been my good fortune to have walk over me.

It's a wonderful thing Jack, to be able to look all business worries up and plunge into pleasures in such a whole souled way as does the typical westerner.

He does everything with so much energy! It's quite refreshing after our canny eastern methods.

But to come back to the crowds.

After much scrambling I finally succeeded in getting a seat on top of the tally-ho between a girl and a man who wore wooly golf stockings and carried a hat box. Couldn't see the girl because it was dark but the atmosphere was a trifle severe.

In a moment the driver whistled to the leaders and we swung out onto the dark trail towards the village.

I couldn't see the mountains but I had a feeling of being surrounded by something huge and overwhelming. Imagination? Probably, but several times I found myself breathing deep and peering apprehensively into the darkness.

Even the Englishman seemed impressed.

"My word," he muttered "what a thick night."

Presently the lights of the village began to slide by and in a moment we had turned the corner and were fairly into the main street of a struggling mountain village.

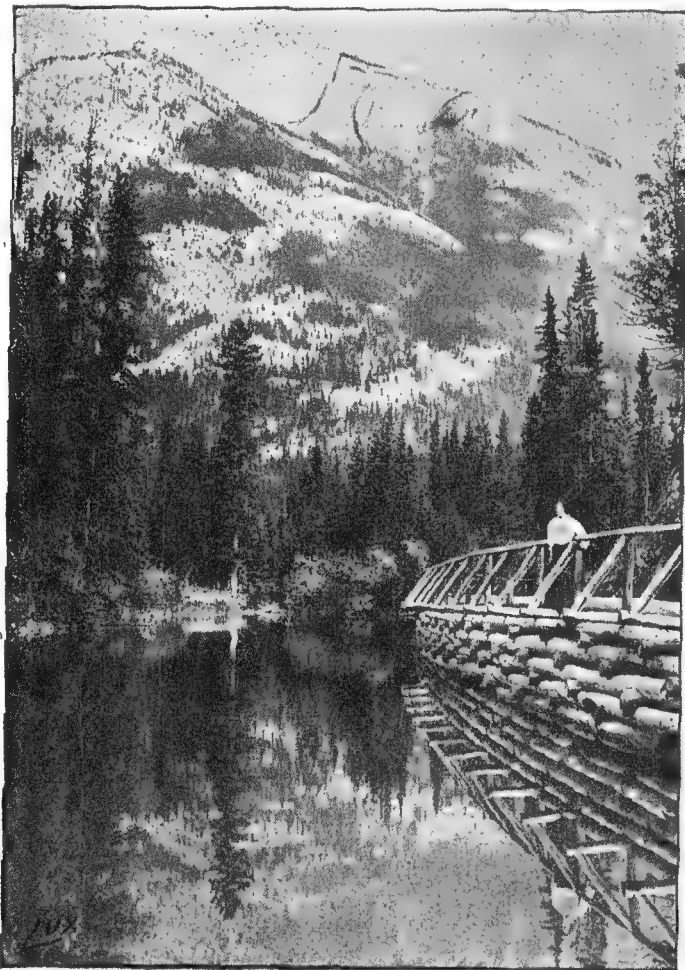
On either corner stood large airy hotels which looked mighty clean and friendly.

Presently we rattled across the bridge and started up a curving hill. Right here was a really beautiful hotel called the Chateau Rundel, well situated in the midst of tall trees.

After my prairie sojourn the sound of the wind in the branches made me homesick for the forests of the east.

We left the lights behind and climbed up a dark forest-lined roadway. The clear cold air in our faces, the patches of star-studded sky, the sharp rap of the leaders feet on the hard road, the sound of the wind in the fir trees—why old chap, I believe I'm growing sentimental, but take it from me, it was really wonderful.

This "midsummer night's dream" lasted for about a mile when suddenly we rounded a bend in the road and perched high on a plateau above



Rustic Bridge over the Head-Waters of the Bow at Banff, near C.P.R. Hotel

us was what seemed to me there in the darkness to be the biggest, most irregular, most picturesque hotel I had ever seen. But the crowning moment of the whole delightful experience came when we whirled under a massive stone arch and trotted up a wide gravel drive flanked on each side by miniature towers crowned by clusters of lights. In front was the wide entrance to the hotel, brilliantly lighted. On the side the wall fell away to the almost perpendicular mountain side. The best thing I can wish you, friend, is that some day you may see this as it appeared to me then. To save my life I couldn't have said a word and it seemed to affect us all pretty much the same.

Presently we were in the wide red-paved rotunda. The monocle was busily engaged in collecting his bags and boxes. My neighbor of the chilly atmosphere I have dubbed the teacher tourist and I'll wager a new hat I'm correct. I have been escorted by a bell-hop, gay in green broadcloth and brass buttons, to a comfortable room with the biggest softest pillows and the widest mattress I ever saw and now, my dear Jack, since I have relieved my feelings a little I will turn in.

If this place as seen by daylight comes half up to my expectation you may address your literary efforts for the next month to me at the above address.

Yours as ever, G.

Letter from Elizabeth Bradshaw to Jane Barrington, the "teacher across the hall."

Banff, May 24, 1913.

Dear Jane:—You have my procrastinating disposition to blame for the long silence since I left Winnipeg, but I have become so interested in this western world that I have selfishly forgotten that I did leave my friends plugging away in the east.

Why, oh why aren't you here? You are one of the few people who could rejoice with me over this wonderful spot in which I find myself. The farther west I go the more it worries me that I find it so difficult to make friends.

This past day would have been the most perfect one of my life if there had only been some one here to enjoy it with me.

We arrived late last night and I could scarcely wait till morning to see if the view from my window really fulfilled the promise it gave even in the darkness.

The roar of the falls in the river below kept getting mixed into my dreams and deceiving me into thinking that I was still cooped up in a narrow berth on the train. But when morning came all similarity ended.

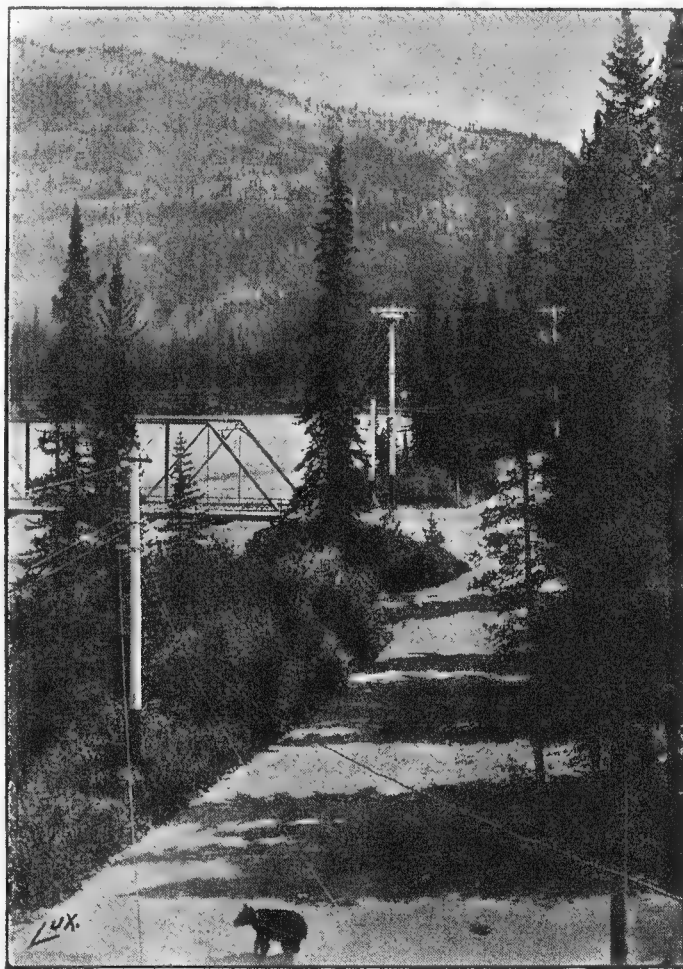
I walked down a path which could not well have been steeper, and following the directions on the little sign boards, soon came to the high bank which overhangs the falls. The woods through which I passed were beautiful and quite clear of underbrush. Rustic seats are placed in the cosiest nooks.

I have heard, Jane, that Banff is supposed to be the gateway to the path which so often ends at Reno, and as I stood looking at the flowing river at my feet and the hotels perched high above me and surrounded by path-scarred woods I did not wonder. If such a thing as a sentimental pedagog ever trod this prosaic earth I was it for at least five minutes. Then I came back to earth, discovered that I was still unromantic enough to feel hungry and went back to the hotel.

At breakfast I was taken to the very nicest table in the whole room. It was a small one, set just for two and placed close against a wide window. My dear, I actually gasped when I looked out of that window. Below the hotel the mountain fell away so precipitately that the only trees I could see were far below me in the valley.

Through the valley ran the Bow river. It has the bluest water I ever saw. I think I shall go down and dip out a handful to see if it isn't blued with indigo just on purpose to make poor stay-at-home

ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL SPOTS AT BANFF



Picturesque paths cling to the steep and precipitous sides of mountains at Banff.

teachers forget that such a thing as a multiplication table ever existed.

You see Jane, I've waited so long for my good time that I'm afraid to take it too seriously.

On each side of the river the mountains rise, abruptly on the left and on the right sufficiently far back to leave room for what looks from here like a golf course. If it is there can be none more beautiful in the world.

The only person I have spoken to all day long is a girl, about twenty-two, who must be, I think, a society reporter for one of the city papers. She is much too busy to see the scenery but seems to find much amusement in watching and talking to the guests. She has just pointed out to me a florid Englishman whom she has dubbed the Monocle. She says there isn't a single mountain which the Monocle has not criticized the Lord for not placing somewhere else.

All that I am sorry for is that I wasn't here when the scenery was made.

Good-bye my dear. Will write again when I reach the coast.

Your sincere friend,
Elizabeth Bradshaw

Letter from John K. Hodson to Robert Hetherington, South Kensington, London, England.

Banff, May 25, 1913.

My dear fellow:—I am at last settled for a few days and will endeavor to write for you some of my impressions of this new land.

My dear chap, it's no country for a white man. I have, I may say met many colonists who are not bad but when it really comes to refinement and culture and appreciation of high art they are hopeless.

This little town is on the whole, not so bad as one would expect and the

hotel at which I am stopping is really quite decent though there are a number of rooms not connected with baths.

I have just come from the sun-room where I went to see the sunset. It's a fairly decent room my dear chap but the bally mountains are so near and high that there is no sunset. It's rather rotten that the hills hereabout weren't arranged differently.

There should be some corking sunsets in a spot like this.

I had several fairly good rounds of golf today. Rather a picturesque little links, don't you know, right in the heart of the mountains. Awfully jolly club house where rather decent little "tuck-ins" are served. Really dear chap I found it quite difficult to pay as strict attention as I usually do to my drives when my surroundings were so out of the ordinary.

The links are quite a distance from the village and are owned by the C. P. R. hotel at which I am stopping. They say, that quite frequently, bears are seen wandering about the course but I saw none myself.

The village is quite a neat bit of a place. Several churches, a fairly large school, five large hotels and one or two very good tea-shops.

There is a beautiful private hospital here, not a tubercular institution you understand, but merely a big bright sort of sanitarium where a fellow can get the best care and medical attention and the benefit of this wonderful mountain air.

Had quite an experience this afternoon. By jove I laugh every time I think of it. Saw a cow-boy chap with several rather fit looking ponies—not the sort of geegees we have over home you know but not so bad for this country, so I decided I'd go for a little canter along some quiet mountain road.

The fellow who had the ponies offered to act as guide so when I had tubbed and changed to my riding togs I went out to him. My word, but he looked odd. He had on the most curious pair of woolly trousers you ever saw and a red silk shirt. Now fancy, my dear fellow, a red silk shirt. Added to this he had a yellow handkerchief knotted about his neck and had absolutely no collar or any sort of linen.

By jove he was a sight, and by the way he took in my new riding togs I fancy he felt rather out of place.

And the ponies had on the most absurd saddles you ever saw. They were three times the size of our English saddles and had a projection called a horn which stands at least eight inches up in front. I asked my guide what in thunder the thing was for and he said, "I reckon its to snub a steer up to."

Now why should I want to go lumbering all over the country with a steer roped to my saddle. It's most absurd.

But on the whole the saddle was quite comfortable, but much more like a rocking chair than a civilized saddle. I will say that we saw some ripping scenery. We curled around a mountain and finally gained the summit where we could look down on the village and the big hotels and could follow the river almost till it gained the plains.

Tomorrow I intend to take one of the tally-ho drives. They take parties out to the beauty spots of this picture land and have guides that know all about the mountains and that sort of thing. My guide today seemed fairly well posted but seemed to be spoofing me about a number of things.

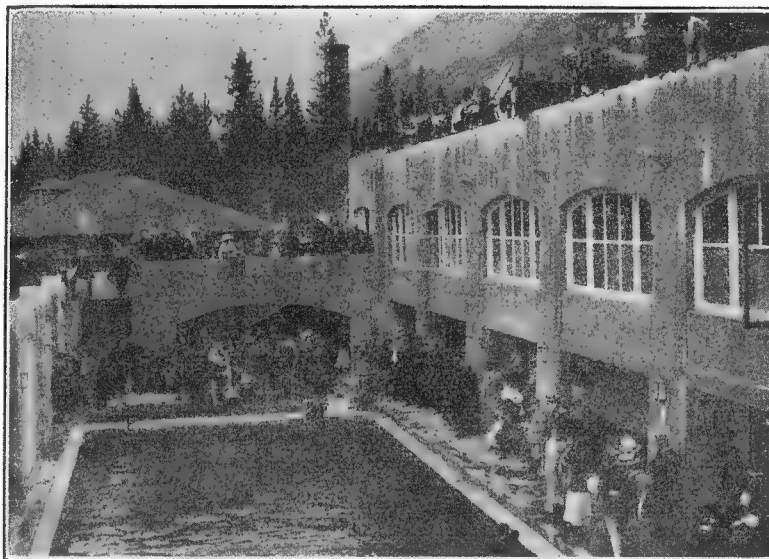
For example he was telling me such a curious tale about a grizzly bear that kept coming down from the hills and really alarming the citizens. A party of men started out to get the old fellow and finally succeeded in cornering him some place in the mountains. It was really rather interesting to hear the fellow's description of the game fight the beast put up as he saw himself being cornered.

"Oho" I cried "I suppose it was your hand that fired the fatal shot." "No must-r," he said, in the most peculiar drawling voice, "No must-r, jest then I had to climb a tree."

Now imagine my dear chap, climb a tree indeed, ridiculous!

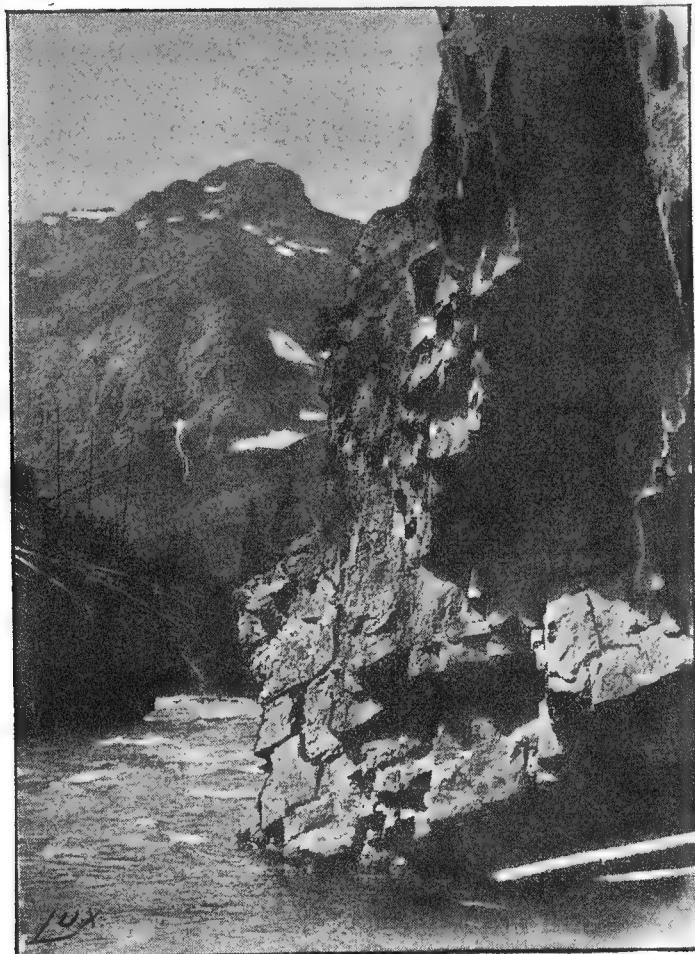
I will write you again from Vancouver.

I remain sincerely yours
John K. Hodson

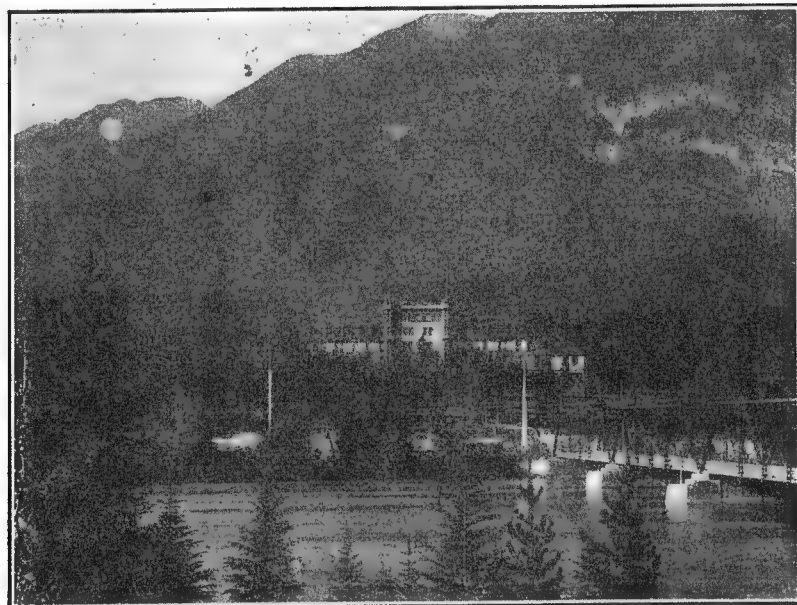


New swimming pool built by the Dominion Government at Banff Hot Springs, Sulphur Mountain.

BANFF--THE BEAUTIFUL



ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS



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Charming location. Most comfortable and homelike
Hotel. White Chef.

RATES: \$3.00 up.

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Their torn and rugged battlements on high,
Where the air is clear as crystal,
And the white stars fairly blaze
At midnight from the cold and frosty sky.

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Redcliff—The Manufacturing Centre of Canada

B. J. Bott, Secretary Board of Trade.

During the past six years, the population of Western Canada has been very much increased by the incoming of large numbers of enterprising men and women from all parts of the world. With them has come a tremendous working capital. In the rush of settlement, developments have centered in towns and cities which have sprung into being, and have attained proportions away in advance of the development of the great agricultural and producing end of our economic system and advanced civilization. Accidental wealth has been thrust upon many men, in this one-sided rush of things.

If we read the signs aright, the whole country is disposed, at the present time, to insist on a balance being struck, and is demanding a substantial adjustment of all the interests involved. This can only be done by bringing the vast producing end up to a fair standard of proportion with the inflated framework of our rapid settlement. Designed development of production and hard work is the price we must pay, if we would realize the possible destiny of the Province of Alberta, and the Dominion of Canada.

Redcliff is an outstanding example of the designed development of production, the secret of permanent progress, and is simply filling a natural demand. This feature of Redcliff's activity is away in advance of any other, and is not only the reason for present prosperity of her citizens, but also the assurance that, in the race for metropolitan honors, her ultimate triumph is sure.

Redcliff Will Welcome

The wage-earner who appreciates the advantage of a circumstance with a low cost of living, without sacrifice of the luxury of nature's best gifts;

The professional man who is looking for a larger scope in which to apply skilled energy, and secure a commensurate return;

The manufacturer who recognizes the wisdom and advantage of reaching out to share in the ever-increasing volume of trade in Canada's Great West.

Proportions of a City.

The first requisites of a manufacturing centre are POWER, at a cost to the manufacturer, which enables him to compete with other sources of supply; and sufficient supply of pure WATER, easily obtained and distributed over its area.

Redcliff has an unlimited supply of Natural Gas, of the greatest heating power of any gas known to chemists, excepting free hydrogen. This is supplied to manufacturers at 5 cents per 1000 feet, equivalent to coal at about \$1.00 per ton. It is supplied for domestic purposes at a flat rate, per four-roomed house, for the small cost of \$2.00 per month.

In the event of the supply of natural gas being exhausted, the large deposits of coal, underlying the whole district, makes possible the production of artificial gas, supplied for manufacturing and domestic purposes at a similar cost to the consumer.

The South Saskatchewan river is an inexhaustible source of pure water, which by an efficient water system is distributed to all parts of the city.

Do you realize the luxury of having these utilities placed at your disposal at so small a cost? Can you, in justice to yourself, continue to carry an unnecessary burden in cost of fuel, etc., to say nothing of the labor and inconvenience incidental thereto?

A Unique Industrial Opportunity

From the installation of the first brick plant in 1909, Redcliff has moved steadily and strongly forward. The substantial success of this first venture, gave assurance to others now operating; and each, in turn, has given additional proof of Redcliff's unique position as a logical centre for manufacture in every line.

The various industries have been undertaken, not as experiments, but have the full, orb'd proportion of confidence in the inevitable destiny

of this young smokeless Pittsburg. The men who are now engaged in manufacture in Redcliff, have succeeded in former places of operation, and give every indication of surpassing their own achievements here.

In the line of Clay products, Redcliff has already attained distinction. Brick that are hard, durable and capable of heavy weight and severe resistance, manufactured with careful precision, are beautiful material for either foundation, block or face work. Dry pressed, re-pressed, wire-cut, fire-proofing and hollow brick are supplied from Redcliff's unexcelled shale. Many of the large buildings in other cities of the West are evidence of the superiority of our output, and assure the permanency of the reputation "Redcliff" brick have won.

In the production of structural and ornamental iron in the West, the Alberta Ornamental Iron Co., and the Redcliff Rolling Belt and Nut Works are in the lead of all competitors, and are but a hint of the possible development in this line at Redcliff.

The Diamond Flint Glass, and H. Munderloh Co. Glass Works, under construction, will not only be the largest plants in Canada, but their equipment throughout will represent the accumulated experience of years in the production of glassware, and will contribute very largely to the greater Redcliff of the future.

Substantial concessions will be made to industries desiring to extend their field of operation. We have room for you.

Attractive Home Features

Snap judgments sometimes give good results for the individual capable of making them. Ordinarily, it pays to absorb, digest and scrutinize the facts regarding the location you choose for your home.

Redcliff presents an attractive aspect on first sight, and the impression is confirmed by a careful survey of all the conditions that contribute to the first appearance. One of the prettiest situations that may be found in Western Canada, with a high, level territory that gives it a vantage point desirable in summer or winter. On the bank of the Saskatchewan, with a fertile soil, and an elevation affording an un-obstructed view in every direction, it has an easy lead in the race for first place as an ideal place to build a home.

A large modern school, and attractive churches, under construction, afford discipline and inspiration for an enthusiastic, and very rapidly increasing population.

Distributing Facilities.

Redcliff has the advantage of being on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the point where

both the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways will converge. Construction work for the C. N. R. will be complete this year, and we expect the G. T. P. will be operating through Redcliff during 1914.

If you glance at your map, you will observe the strategic location of Redcliff, and the easy distribution of her manufacturers to all points possible, when these competing roads are completed.

Opportunities are offered, today, that have no parallel in the Canadian West. Industrial development makes values. The investor who buys now, may take manifold profits as the demands of hundreds of workmen have to be met, by all kinds of retail stores, young metropolis.

and all the other accommodations that an intelligent and skilled class of workmen will require.

To sum up all the advantages in evidence at Redcliff; to examine the City and out-laying lands, and the privileges accorded to manufacturers and home builders, will carry conviction to any enquiring mind.

It can truly be said that nowhere in the Dominion of Canada has Nature given a more generous encouragement to any municipality, and it is a question if any community ever responded to a guiding hand with such enthusiasm and productiveness. Material prosperity is evident in every part of the city, at the present time, and the future is full of promise for this young metropolis.



A TOWN TODAY—A CITY TOMORROW —Courtesy PowerCities Realty Co.

Redcliffe, Alberta, destined to be one of the big manufacturing centres of Western Canada within a few short years.

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the Real Estate "Expert's" Manipulation.

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*The Permanency of the Industrial Development at Redcliff is
Evident in the Following List that are Now Located Here:*

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1. Diamond Flint Glass Co.—Cost of Building | \$150,000 | 11. S. M. Knechtel Furniture Co. ... | \$ 75,000 |
| 2. H. Munderloh Glass Co..... | 200,000 | 12. Redcliff Rolling Mill and Bolt Works | 150,000 |
| 3. Redcliff Pressed Brick Co..... | 75,000 | 13. Hammond Stoker Co. | 200,000 |
| 4. Redcliff Brick and Coal Co. | 300,000 | 14. Redcliff Hat and Cap Factory ... | 25,000 |
| 5. Redcliff Clay Products Co. | 75,000 | 15. Redcliff Flour Mills | 50,000 |
| 6. Alberta Ornamental Iron Co. ... | 200,000 | 16. Alberta Steel Co. | 300,000 |
| 7. Redcliff Motors Co. | 75,000 | 17. Alberta Improvement Co. | 200,000 |
| 8. Redcliff Brewery | 100,000 | 18. Alberta Boot Manufacturing Co.. | 100,000 |
| 9. Redcliff Rosary | 25,000 | 19. Alberta Glove Co. | 40,000 |
| 10. Redcliff Sash and Door Factory. | 50,000 | And two (2) other big industries | |

SEVEN of the above are in active operation and the others are under construction now, and will be completed during the present year.

*Redcliff has the Most Substantial Outlook of Any Point
in the West, Mr. Investor*

PHOENIX and LOCKWOOD

SUBDIVISIONS adjoin the Industrial Site of the town of Redcliff, have splendid location and carry with them an assured GAS and WATER privilege. Place your money for a GOOD EQUIVALENT.

We are the OWNERS of the above sub-divisions and the ORIGINAL TOWNSITE, and have a splendid selection of inside business property.

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Q Before investing your funds, call or write us. We invest the funds of our clients only after the most thorough investigation. Our personal knowledge of conditions and every lot in the city, enables us to judge intelligently. We don't recommend anything that we would not buy ourselves.

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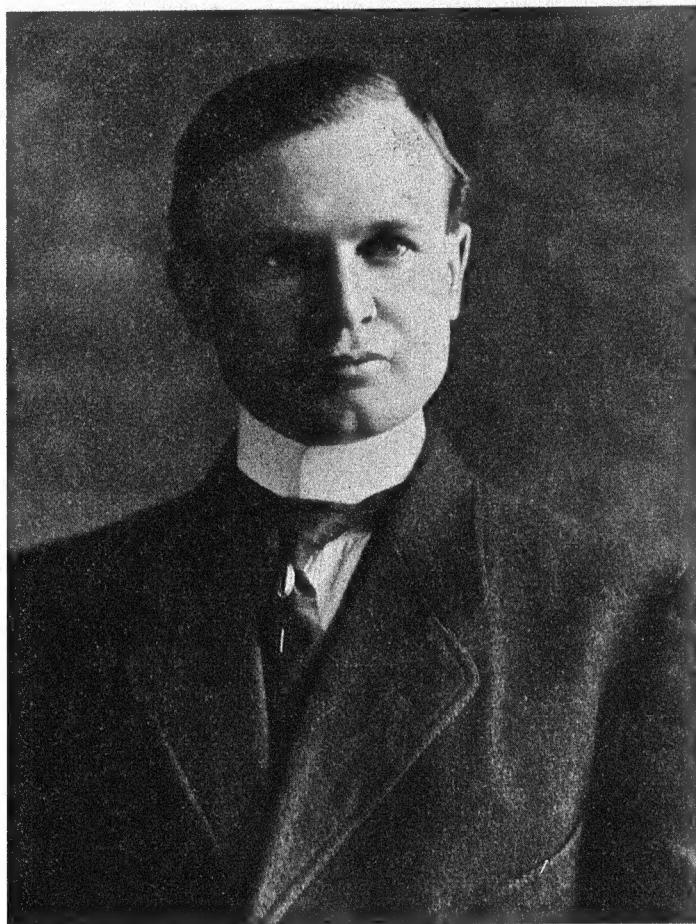
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The Arlington-Beckman Oklahoma

COMING TO CANADA

Ranch

COMING TO CANADA

Real Wild West Show



This wonderful Show will give Canadian people an opportunity that they have never had before, and it is taking some thought upon the management of this Show, owing to the long jumps that they have to make whether to take the chance of bringing this show into this country.

Mr. Arlington, after careful investigation of the wonderful progress that has been made in Western Canada, has decided to give us the opportunity of seeing this wonderful exhibition that he and Mr Beckman have been for many weeks compiling.

Mr. Edward Arlington is one of the oldest showmen today living. Being many years connected with Barnum & Bailey's show and many others.

**The Arlington-Beckman Oklahoma Ranch
Real Wild West Show will arrive in
Calgary, August 4th, don't fail to see it.**

Get Your Canadian Home from the Canadian Pacific

WHY?

BECAUSE the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is not a land-owning corporation in the ordinary sense of the term. Above all things it is a transportation Company, and it prefers to sell its lands at moderate prices and settle them with good farmers to holding for high prices later on. Every productive settler means more business for the Canadian Pacific.

In keeping with its policy of encouraging the best settlers the Canadian Pacific is selling the most desirable farm lands direct to farmers on 20 years time—one-fourth cash—balance bearing interest at six per cent. To approved settlers the Company also makes a loan to the value of \$2,000 to be used in making improvements on the farm, such as a house, barn, fencing, well, etc. This loan is spread over a period of twenty years with interest at six per cent.

When you can buy virgin land in Western Canada for \$11 to \$30 per acre—land which will grow greater crops than old farming districts costing \$100 to \$200 per acre; when you can get twenty years to pay for this land and also get a loan of \$2,000 on twenty years' time—all at six per cent.—don't you feel that here at last is the opportunity you have been looking for?

OTHER REASONS WHY

See how Western Canada's production is increasing:

	1902	1912
Wheat, bushels.....	67,034,017	183,364,000
Oats, ".....	45,139,455	221,857,000
Barley, ".....	12,718,839	26,671,000
Flax, ".....	722,625	21,534,000

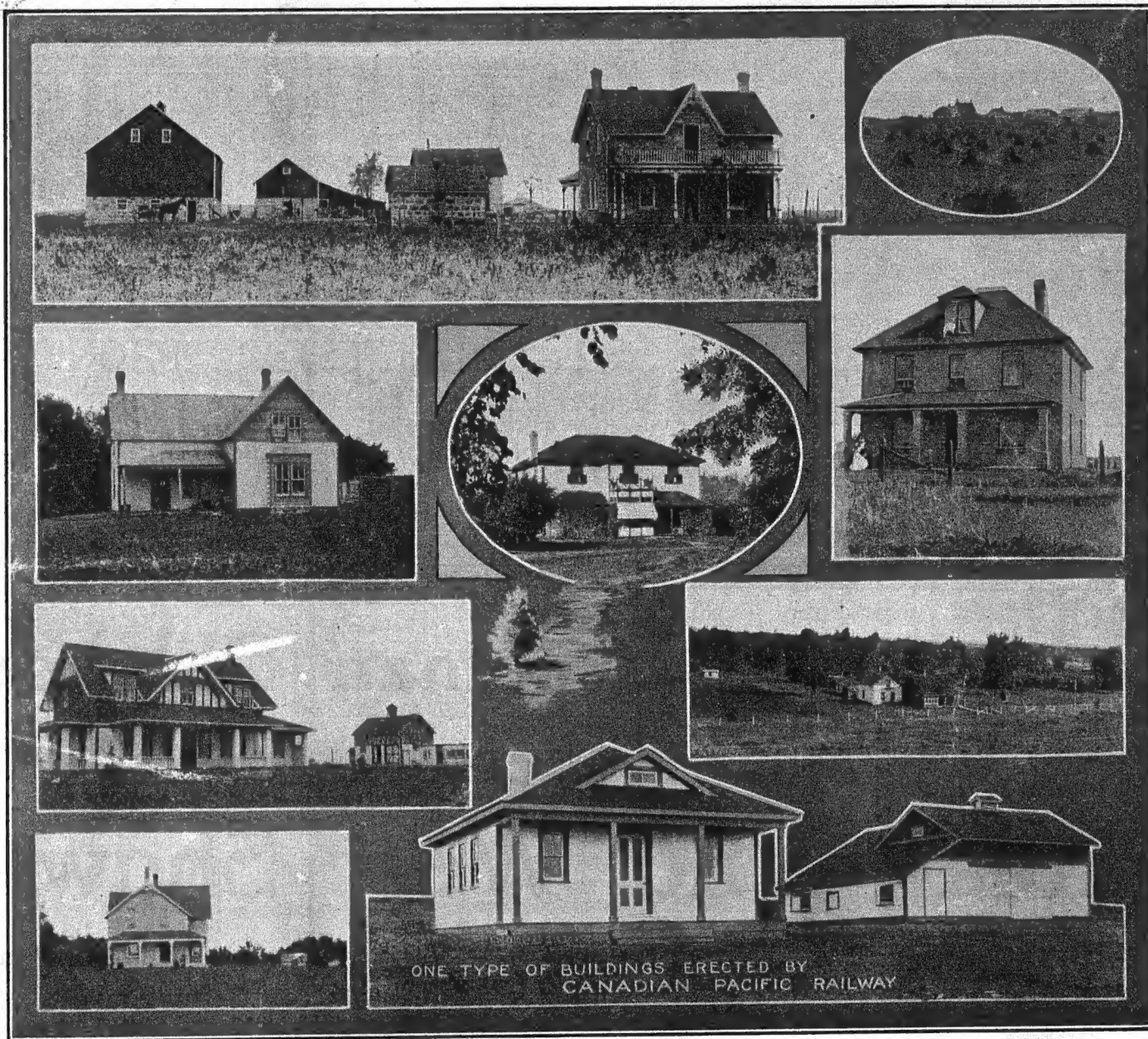
Share in Western Canada's delightful climate.

Average temperature in Alberta, December, 1912, 28.10 above zero—less than 4 degrees of frost.

Give your children the advantage of Western Canada's excellent public school system. In 1912 a new school was opened every business day in the year in Alberta alone.

Then, when your children have finished their schooling, instead of having to leave the old home and start out for themselves in a strange country, they too will be able to share in the development and prosperity of Western Canada.

Fill out the coupon below. The books are sent free to any address.



WESTERN CANADIAN FARM HOMES—The farm residences shown in the above group are not, by any means, the best or most costly that could be selected; they are typical of the class erected by the ordinary, comfortably-fixed farmer in the Prairie Provinces. The high standard of Western Canadian home life is remarked upon by visitors.

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(Make a cross in the square opposite the book wanted)

Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta:

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